THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LX... No 1 —E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1.50 per year in advance

Grange W A Clerk

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1923.

Superior to the finest Japans,

"SALADA" GREEN TEA B454

is the best at any price—Try it.

DOXSEE & CO.

MILLINERY

We are offering extra values this week in TRIMMED HATS from a good selection of smart styles in panne velvets, combination of velvet, satin, gold, and silver lace. c

SCARFS

Silk and Wool in all the season's shades including all silk from.....$2.40 to $4.75

HOSIERY

In silk and wool, cashmere, heather mixtures.

Broken lines—Shades: Grey, brown, beaver and sand. Specially marked to clear.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY

The Leading Millinery House

GUARANTEED

Indigo Blue Serge Suits Tailored to Your Order $35, $40, $45 a Suit

Order before Xmas rush

W.W.ADAMS

Merchant Tailor

Newburgh, Ont.

Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

W. H. J. HAINES

TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO 24-tf

Turkey Day Specials.

For Turkey Days only we will sell "Canadian Maid" Ironing Boards at $3.00 each. A bargain to the first comers. Supply limited.

DAVY & ALLISON.

Diamond Point Plow Shares, all makes at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

Take the Safer Course

WHEN you cannot spare the time to go to the bank the moment you receive money, don't risk leaving it in the house. Forward the money by registered mail to our nearest branch. The amount will be duly credited to your account and you will receive immediate acknowledgment. Banking by mail is safe, simple and convenient.

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH - - G. PATTON CARR, Manager

Roblin Branch, open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, April 30th to November 15th.
Thursday and Friday from November 15th to April 30th.

Fifty Years of Banking

We offer a complete service for FARMERS GRAIN and CATTLE DEALERS MERCHANTS MANUFACTURERS and MUNICIPALITIES

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA 324

Napanee Branch, - - R. R. White, Manager.

Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Newburgh, Picton, Trenton and Kingston.

POULTRY DAYS AT NAPANEE

On Wednesday and Thursday the Annual Poultry Sale was held in Napanee and in the matter of quantity of poultry offered for sale exceeded any fair yet held here. There were probably a thousand vehicles of every kind in Napanee on Wednesday, each containing poultry for sale from a few dollars worth to whole loads, bringing the owners hundreds of dollars, one load being sold for $1,100. The offerings on the second day were not nearly as large and the prices paid somewhat smaller. Buyers were not as plentiful as last year and prices paid were about the same at each place, with special prices for choice lots of poultry. The prices paid for fowl, chickens, ducks and geese were fair, but further prices were disappointing, only 25c. to 27c. being offered. The reason given by the buyers for the small price of turkeys is that there remains in cold storage a large quantity from last year bought at high prices and that Western turkeys are offered in carload lots laid down at 28c. per lb.

About $90,000 was paid out for poultry, the largest amount ever paid out here on fair days.

WANTED—A furnished house. Apply this Office.

TO RENT—Comfortable frame house on Mill street. Electric lights, good garden, hen house, etc. Apply to FRED J. VANALSTINE.

LOST—In or near Napanee Armouries, a gold mounted bone brooch. Will finder return to Herbert Daly and receive reward.

STRAYED—From my premises on Friday, Nov. 23rd, 1923, a mare colt, coming two years, lame on right hind leg. Any person knowing of her kindly notify HERBERT McDONALD, Tamworth, Ont., Box 135. 1-bp

MEN WANTED

With some experience in Furniture Factory. Apply

GIBBARD FURNITURE CO. 52-b

WANTED. OLD NEWSPAPERS. GIBBARD FURNITURE CO.

1-d

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the Bulk Sales Act

In the matter of Leo. J. Pearson, of the Village of Tamworth, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Merchant

Notice is hereby given that the above named has sold the retail drug business heretofore carried on by him at the Village of Tamworth, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and has appointed J. Wesley Shier, Jr., of the said Village of Tamworth, trustee for the purpose of receiving the purchase money for the said business from the purchaser hereof, and for distributing the proceeds in the manner required by the Bulk Sales Act, 7 Geo. V., C. 35.

Creditors are required to file with the undersigned their claim, with proofs and particulars thereof as required by the said Act, on or before the 8th day of December, 1923.

And take notice that after said date the said Trustees shall proceed to distribute the proceeds of the said sale in his hands, having regard only to the claims of which whose claims he shall then have notice.

Dated the 28th day of November, 1923.

J. W. SHIER, JR.,
Tamworth, Ont., Trustee.
COLLINS & CUSHING,
Tweed, Ont.,
Solicitors for Trustee.

1-a

CAMDEN EAST.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tipson, Toronto, have taken up residence in Mrs. Greenway's house.

Jack McGarvey is sporting a new car.

Mrs. J. W. Stewart spent a few days last week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Fred Henderson, near Napanee.

Mrs. Hawley still continues on the sick list.

Mrs. L. Hartman entertained Mrs. Claude Hinch at tea and whist Card on Saturday evening last.

A number from here attended "Bringing Up Father" in Kingston on Saturday last.

Rev. Mr. Merriman, Enterprise, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church on Sunday last and his discourse on missions in the west was much appreciated.

Mr. and Mrs. John McGarvey, accompanied by Mr. Adair, motored to Tamworth on Sunday last and spent the day with friends.

Rev. Roy McWilliams, returned missionary from Japan, preached in the Methodist church on Sunday morning.

Delicious home-made candy may be had at the Bazaar in the Town Hall on the 6th of December. Afternoon tea will be served from 4 p.m. Come and enjoy a good cup of tea.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCE

FROM 1911 TI 1914.

When the Laurier Government went out of power in 1911 on the Reciprocity issue, one of the cries which helped to defeat Sir Wilfred was "Let well enough alone." Revenues were abundant to meet all charges on consolidated fund and nearly all charges on capital account; trade figures were steadily soaring; the immigration tide was still running at the full; every index of national prosperity was buoyant and cheering. There was no Jeremiah in all the land to cast a doubt on the future, no troubles about the burden of taxation, no "Whisper of Death," no cry of "Retrench."

What happened in the three short ensuing years? The official records in the light of the present day of reckoning are sadly illuminating.

THE RECORD OF 1911.

In 1911 Canada's controllable expenditure on consolidated fund account totalled $65,528,512 or 9.09 per capita. Fixed expenditures, including subsidies to provinces, etc., and interest on the National debt $12,535,851, totalled $22,245,686 bringing the total for the ordinary cost of administration up to $87,774,198 or $12.16 per capita. Capital expenditures totalled $35,087,052. The total disbursements of the Government in 1911 were therefore $122,861,250 or $17.03 per capita and revenue almost balanced. Total expenditures despite the large outlay on capital account, the net deficit being only $1,680,844. It may be noted, too, that for the four preceding years, despite the large growth of population, Canada's "controllable" expenditure on consolidated fund account had shown a percentage increase actually less than the ratio of population increase.

THE NEW REGIME.

With the advent of the new Government, however, in the autumn of 1911 there came an immediate change. In 1912 the "controllable" expenditure jumped to $74,210,944; in 1913 to $85,455,679 and in 1914 to $102,411,415. Worked out on a per capita basis this represents $10.17 for 1912 $11.35 for 1913 $13.31 for 1914. The increase from $9.09 per capita in 1911 to $13.31 per capita in 1914 means an increase of no less than 46 per cent. in the three years of Conservative rule. And this at a time when economy was imperative—when revenues were beginning to fall, trade languishing, unemployment to increase, and cost of living to rise. From 1913 the total revenue was $168,689,963. In 1914 it fell to $163,176,395, and the following year to $133,073,482. But nevertheless, to quote the cynical words of a Government supporter from Prince Edward Island, Senator Nicolson, the policy was still "Dash away and spend the money." In the Public Works Department where Hon. Robert Rogers, who is even now pleading for a return to power of the true Conservative principals of the pre-Union days, the increase in three years of expenditure on consolidated fund account alone was $25,592,413 or over 90 per cent. as compared with the preceding three years of the Laurier-Fielding regime. In the Customs Department, under Hon. Dr. Reid, the cost of collecting $100 of revenue rose from an average of $2.78 in 1911 to $4.77 in 1914 or about 62 per cent. In the Post Office Department a surplus of $1,303,219 in 1911 was turned into a deficit of $2,914,541 in 1914.

THE BEGINNING OF OUR PRESENT TROUBLE.

In capital expenditures the reckless upward trend was also manifest. In 1911 the total of capital expenditure was $35,087,052; in 1914 it was $58,556,575, including $19,036,237 for railway subsidies—largely to Mackenzie Mann as sponsored by Mr. Meighen, thus encouraging the mad orgy of railway over-building from which Canada has spread so large a share of our present grevious taxation burden. In 1911-14 per capita amount of total disbursements, both on consolidated fund and capital account, was $17.03 while the per capita revenue was $16.34. In 1914 the per capita disbursement was $24.21 and the per capita revenue $21.21. We were then piling up our national debt at the rate of $3 per capita per year.

That briefly summarized is the pre-war comparative record between the time when Mr. Fielding was keeping the brakes on expenditures and the ensuing three years under the Conservative regime to which Mr. Meighen and the Montreal Star now want us to return.

The seed of our consequent crop of troubles was sown during the three pre-war years. The Rake's Progress was not halted even by the dire emergency of the war as will be shown in the ensuing article.

A Beautiful Reminder.

You can get Xmas Booklets, the very finest of the printing art, with lovely page picture done in colored steel engraving, with your name printed in, at Henry's Bookstore. After you see these samples, you would not have the common ones if you got them free. See the samples.

Quebec Heaters.

The most popular stove on the market to-day. We have something special to show you in the latest improved model cooking stoves. See them. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

KILLED ON THE STREET

MRS. WILLIAM MILES MEETS DEATH IN MOTOR ACCIDENT.

A sad accident occurred on Dundas street on Wednesday afternoon, when Mrs. Martha Miles, wife of Mr. Wm. Miles, while crossing the street near Polous' pool room, was struck by a motor car and falling on the pavement her head struck the curb. The injured woman was carried into Wilson's Shoe Store and medical attention summoned, but she passed away in a few minutes. Deceased just passed behind one car and slipped right in front of a car driven by Mr. Dennis Meagher, of Read, who was going at a very low speed, as the street was pretty well filled with cars. Mr. Meagher immediater applied the brakes, but the car skidded on the slippery pavement and it was impossible to avoid the accident.

Coroner Dr. Cowan was immediately notified and a jury was summoned and met in the Council Chamber in the Town Hall, where the body was viewed by the jurymen and the inquest until Monday p.m. when charge was made against Mr. Meagher.

THE INQUEST

The coroner's jury met in the council chamber, in the town hall, on Monday afternoon.

Drs. Willoughby and Wilson gave evidence that Martha Miles came to her death by concussion of the brain caused by falling on the pavement and striking her head near the base of the brain.

A number of witnesses who were near the scene of the accident, gave evidence that all the cars on the street were moving very slowly.

Thos. Garrison and R. J. Rennie, who were in the pool room looking out, saw the accident, and stated that the two women, Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Ruttan were crossing the road, and Mrs. Ruttan stopped, while Mrs. Ruttan stepped in front of Mr. Meagher's car and apparently turned and faced the oncoming car, and fell backwards. None of the witnesses were sure that the car must have touched her clothing.

Mr. Dennis Meagher gave evidence that the woman stepped in front of his car and fell immediately put on the brakes and the car slid a few feet before stopping. He was not sure that the car touched her. He helped raise the woman and carry her into Wilson's shoe store.

The jury, after a few minutes deliberation, were agreed that the woman came to her death from concussion of the brain by falling on the pavement, and that Mr. Denis Meagher was in no way responsible for her death, and is exonerated from any blame in the matter.

The jury were Mr. F. H. Perry, foreman; Messrs. H. Sears, A. J. Smith, B. Seymour, M. C. Burgess, J. A. Vandewater, E. J. Pollard, F. S. Boyes, E. J. Walters.

The Orchestra will be in attendance in the evening of Dec. 6th, at the Bazaar. Everybody welcome. No admission fee will be charged.

BATH.

Mr. Dalton Calver, of Hespeler, Ont., is spending some time at his home here.

Chas. Hamilton, who has been at Cobourg for the past few weeks, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hoselton and son, of Cobourg, who have been visiting at Gaylord Hoselton's, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Bemd Hoare and family, of Sillsville, spent Sunday last at Gaylord Hoselton's.

Mrs. Frank Herrington spent a few days recently with friends on Amherst Island.

Some friends from Belleville visited at W. Ridley's and Mrs. F. Chapman's on Sunday.

Your Kitchen Needs.

An attractive line of Aluminumware and Graniteware always in stock. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

ANDERSON.

On Thursday evening the Teacher Training Class resumed study at the home of A. Baldwin, on the book entitled "The School." All hope as many as possible will join in the study as it is very educational.

Mr. Rockwell Parks has returned home from Toronto, having attended the Fair for a few days.

Miss Anderson, of Castleton, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. S. Parks.

Miss Crozier, of Morven, spent the week-end at S. Baldwin's.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hambly, Mr. and Mrs. W. Baird and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Perman spent a very pleasant evening at J. Card's on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Parks and family were at A. Parks' on Sunday last.

Miss Connor spent Thursday night last at G. Johnston's.

Mrs. A. Howell, of Gretna, visited at A. Hambly's on Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Craig and little Miss Irene Gonyou spent Monday at J. R. Ackerman's.

Mr. W. Davis, of Napanee, is visiting at A. Parks' for a few days.

The annual Missionary service was held in Anderson church on Sunday evening, the Rev. Mr. Merrick, of Morven, officiating.

A "Want Ad." in The Napanee Express will bring results. Try it.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

Council Chamber,
Napanee, Dec. 3rd, 1923.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor MacGregor presiding.

Members present—Councillors Tustin, Burgess, Huffman, Perry and Read.

The minutes of the previous session and special session were read and confirmed.

A communication from the Capital Finance & Reorganization Co., offering to send a representative to the next meeting of council was read.

Mr. Balbatchet, representing the Company, addressed the council in reference to the services offered by the company in valuating, auditing and accounting.

The I.O.D.E. applied for a refund of rental of hall on Nov. 20th.

On motion a refund of seven dollars was made to the I.O.D.E.

The Public Library Board applied for the grant of $300.

On motion the grant was ordered paid, also the grant to the Band, $400.00.

A communication from Patterson Construction Co., stating that they had settled their account by payment of $85.00. The Clerk was authorized to ask for payment of balance of account.

An account from Janes, Proctor & Redfern, for preparing local improvement rolls, $75.00, was presented. Referred to Finance Committee with power to act.

A contract from the Gutta Percha Rubber Co. for 250 feet of hose, $400. On motion the contract was ordered signed by the Mayor and Clerk.

The chairman of Finance reported $71,809.39 of taxes collected and $9,130.87 still uncollected.

The chairman of streets reported all street work completed and but two men employed.

The chairman of the Fire, Water and Light reported re ornamental lights, stating that Mr. Iler, of the Hydro Electric Commission, would visit Napanee on Tuesday and advise as to cost of new lights in place of the present street lights.

The chairman also reported requests for several lights in various parts of the town.

The chairman of Police and Market reported that the night police was in need of some new clothes.

On motion the Police Committee were authorized to purchase the clothes required.

On motion the Streets Committee were authorized to procure a few shrubs to decorate the streets and encourage the Christmas spirit.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

Madole Hardware	$ 1 00
Madole Hardware	6 95
Pub. Utilities Com.	7 10
Pub. Utilities Com.	8 90
Can. Nat. Telegraphs	1 88
Paisley House	2 50
Thompson Bros.	60
Thompson Bros.	1 19
Davy & Allison	4 85
P. Gleeson	14 85
P. Gleeson	75
P. Gleeson	4 50
R. J. Wales	1 00
Collector of Taxes	1 00
P. Gleeson	12 00
J. J. Haines	7 00
Chief Barrett	4 20
W. H. Clark	14 40
G. F. Ruttan	10 50

A number of small accounts for Disposal Works were ordered paid.

Council adjourned.

Turkey Day Specials.

For Turkey Days only we will sell "Canadian Maid" Ironing Boards at $3.00 each. A bargain to the first comers. Supply limited.

DAVY & ALLISON.

ADOLPH USTOWN.

A very unfortunate accident occurred last Wednesday evening. Haycock, Jr., was driving his car towards the village, when only a short distance from his own home, he met the car on a strip of very narrow road and the fact that it was raining at the time, Mr. Haycock failed to see the rig in time to stop and rather than strike it he took the risk of turning out and his car went over the high bank which is high and steep at that point. The car caught against a tree which prevented it from going all the way to the water. Mr. Haycock was pinned under it, but the mail-man succeeded in releasing him and took him to his home. Medical attention was secured and no serious injuries were discovered, although he suffered from a number of cuts and bruises and also from shock. The car, which was badly wrecked, was turned over to the garage here by Mr. Smith, Odessa, to be repaired. A gang of men are now engaged in widening the road.

Another motor accident occurred on Sunday evening when a car and a buggy collided on the 2nd concession, the buggy coming off somewhat damaged by the encounter. Fortunately the occupants were unhurt.

Despite the very unfavorable weather the bazaar and supper held by the ladies of St. Alban's Church, on Friday afternoon and evening last, were a great success, over $200 being realized.

Mrs. C. R. Allison and Mrs. J. W. Duffet spent a few days in Kingston recently.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bogart has been brightened by the presence of a wee daughter.

The recent rains have made the roads muddy, but was welcomed by those whose wells were running low.

NAPANEE POULTRY FAIR

Comparing prices with those obtained elsewhere, we find that Napanee still leads as the best Poultry Town in Canada. Quotations last week for Turkey were:

Regina	18 to 20
Montreal	23½ to 27
Kingston	25
Napanee	25

170 tons of poultry were bought on Napanee market on our two Fair days, an increase of 35 tons over last year, calling for an outlay of nearly $90,000.

SWITZERVILLE.

The full force of the terrible accident in Napanee on Wednesday afternoon by which Mrs. William Miles was almost instantly killed by being struck by an auto driven by Tom Meagher as she was attempting to cross the street, is being realized now by her scores of friends in this vicinity where she has resided for many years and where she was held in the highest respect and affection of a large circle. The tragic suddenness of the bereavement has intensified the feelings of sympathy which have been extended to those who mourn the passing of a splendid woman. Deceased was twice married, her second marriage taking place about two years ago. Previous to that she was Mrs. Martha Ruttan. Besides her husband, Wm. Miles, she is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Wm. Palmer, and by the sons, Seneca Evert, Stewart, Archie and Russell, all of whom reside in this district.

DESERONTO

Mrs. C. G. German, Thomas street, who suffered a stroke of apoplexy a week ago, died Friday morning at 7 a.m. Her death casts a gloom that is only recognized in a true, faithful, honorable and upright body that has carried out the principles of her religion and the best of purposes throughout life without a fault. Mrs. Margaret Caroline Ann, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew German who lived in the Empey Hill district for nearly a century. After the death of her foster-father Miss German was united in marriage with Mr. C. G. German last October. The couple immediately took up their residence on Thomas street, Deseronto, and built a home of comfort and ease in which they hoped to spend their declining years in perfect happiness. Sad is the unexpected breaking of this home of love, church and friendly ties made in the community. The husband has the sympathy of all. The funeral was held in the Methodist church, corner Thomas and Fourth streets, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The School Board met in regular session at the town hall Friday night. Application of one of the teachers for an increase in the raise of salary was laid over till the new year. Caretaker A. Corbin of the school building was granted a raise of salary during the winter months. Non-resident children attending the school not being able to produce paper receipts for tuition were ordered to be sent home till such receipts were produced.

Mr. Harold Young, of the Standard Bank staff, who has been for some weeks confined at his home in Kingston with a severe spell of sickness, has taken up his duties with the bank.

Mrs. Marsack was taken into custody by Police Chief William Bowen on a charge of assault causing actual harm to the person of Mrs. Lydia Brant. The assault is alleged to have been committed on Saturday, November 24th. Mrs. Brant is a lady of about 70 years of age, while Marsack, the alleged assailant, is about 30. The defendant was brought before the court Friday morning and was remanded to appear before Magistrate Bedford on Monday. Not being able to furnish bail he was taken to the Belleville jail to await trial.

On Monday, November 26th, in St. Mark's church, Deseronto, Mr. Gordon Zachariah was married to Miss Marguerite Smarty, both of the township of Sophiasburg, by the Rev. C. E. Radcliffe, B. C. L., Rector of St. Mark's.

The Methodist bazaar held on Friday, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid, was quite successful as far as the sales were concerned, but in spite of the inclement weather.

Westerners Swamped by Queen's.

TORONTO, Dec. 2.—For the third year in succession and more conclusively than ever it has been proved that rugby as played in Western Canada does not measure up to the standard of that in the East and that until the western teams and coaches betake themselves up to the East there is not much chance of a western team making a successful trip to this section of the Dominion. On Saturday at Varsity Stadium Queen's romped through Regina for a total of 54 points, the largest count that has been amassed by any senior team for some season, and in addition held the Western Canada champions scoreless.

C.P.R. Claims Record.

FORT WILLIAM, Dec. 3.—The Canadian Pacific Railway handled 26,311 cars last month, which is claimed to be the largest number of cars handled by any one railway at any port in the world during a month. This record exceeds the previous high mark set by the same company in October, when the total of cars handled was 24,020.

Arts and Crafts table at the Bazaar of the Church Woman's Guild, will be more attractive than ever.

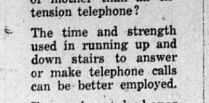
Save her many fatiguing miles

What more welcome Xmas Gift for your wife or mother than an extension telephone?

The time and strength used in running up and down stairs to answer or make telephone calls can be better employed.

Extension telephones cost only $1.24 a month! The charge for installing is only $1.00! They are a wonderful convenience.

If you order now, we can install an Extension telephone for Christmas.



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The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee Out.

J. B. WILLOUGHBY, M.D., C.M.

Corner Dundas and Robinson Streets.

Office Hours :—2 p.m. to 5 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Phone 307. 32-1y

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Physician and Surgeon,
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Opposite City Hall
Phone 1200

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HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.

GIVE US A TRIAL

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.

OFFICE—Centre Street. PHONE 61

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, Etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas St., between West and Robert Sts., Napanee.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53. ROBT. LIGHT. 44tf

Bring your can for best Separator Oil—25c. a quart at WALLACE'S.

A Pioneer Pension System

The Canadian Pacific Railway is this year celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the Company's system of pensions for its employees.

It was in 1902 that the Board of Directors, under the Presidency of Lord Shaughnessy, looked into the future for the benefit of those who were laying the foundations of the service that was to take so large a part in the up-building of Canada.

In December, 1902, the directors passed a resolution stating that a time had come when provision should be made for officers and permanent employees who, after long years of faithful service, had reached an age when they were unequal to the further performance of their duties, and announcing that a plan of superannuation had been determined upon.

The plan was a generous one. The Company provided all the money necessary, and the employees were not called upon to contribute to it in any way whatever. In 1909 when it was first put into effect Canadian Pacific employees numbered about 40,000. To-day they approximate 90,000, and every one of them, from the humblest stenographer, office boy, or "track walker" or even the miner employee at some far-off outpost in China or in Europe, has old-age sustenance guaranteed so long as he or she stays with the Company.

Some Statistics

The Company's first contribution to the pension fund was $250,000 which was supplemented by annual grants starting at $80,000 which have, from time to time, been increased, until for some years past it has been $500,000 annually. To the end of 1922 the Company had contributed a total of $4,715,000 to the fund while payments on pensions had amounted to $3,857,802, leaving a balance to the credit of the fund of $1,640,102. In 1922 the total payments made amounted to $508,051, and at October 1st of this year the total number of the Company's pensioners was 1,182, each of whom was drawing an average of $35.92 per month. It is of interest to note that since the pension fund became operative, 877 pensions have become inoperative through the death of the beneficiaries.

Having in view conditions of increased living costs which then prevailed the world over, the Company in 1919 allowed the pensioners an additional bonus of twenty-five per cent. of their regular allowance. This went into effect on May 1st of that year, and continued until the end of 1922. In view of the modification of the condition that made it necessary, that bonus is this year set at twenty per cent.

Kept in Canada

By far the greater part of this money is of course distributed in Canada, just as is the case with the Company's annual payroll of over $100,000,000 annually, and the many millions it yearly spends on the purchase of supplies under the policy of distributing as much of its expenditure as is possible in the country it exists to serve.

The operation of the fund is simplicity itself. Upon reaching the age of 65 every employee who has joined the staff before reaching the age of forty is entitled to retirement if the Company so desires and can claim a pension of one per cent. of the average monthly pay received for the ten years preceding retirement for every year in which he has been in the Company's service. This is as the system was first devised twenty years ago, and there has been but one amendment to its provisions. In 1908 it was found that in some cases the amount of the pension so established was insufficient to protect the recipient against want as was intended, and it was provided that from thenceforth the minimum amount of pension paid would be $20 per month.

Fosters Efficiency

That this system has been a big factor in fostering the efficiency so largely identified with Canadian Pacific operation is undeniable. Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Company, speaks of it not only as a prime necessity in these days of sociological progress, and as an inherent right of those who give lives of faithful work to Canadian Pacific service, but also as one of the things that has helped to bring into existence the high standard of co-operation that exists between all branches of the Company's service. "It is helping to make contented employees," says Mr. Beatty, "and that is the first requisite of faithful, efficient service."

Air Mail Service.

An air mail service has been proposed for the Magdalene Islands and Prince Edward Island. Major Shearer, O.C., of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Halifax, has made the round trip between Halifax and the Magdalene Islands, in his seaplane. He was an hour and five minutes going, and an hour and fifteen minutes returning, the distance being about 90 miles. Major Shearer met with the leading residents regarding a monthly aerial mail service during winter in connection with a daily service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. They were enthusiastic, but the major had nothing to say for publication regarding the feasibility of the project. He will, however, make his report to the Canadian Government.

Won't Appoint Supervisor.

The Ontario Government has abandoned the idea of appointing a forestry Supervisor for the province, a suggestion put forward by the previous administration. According to views expressed at the Parliament Buildings, the appointment of Major James Hart as overseer of timber agents has made the proposed position of supervisor unnecessary. One of the problems now confronting Major Hart is that of securing a market for the settlers' pulp cuttings that, under the former system, were practically waste.

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For Infants and Children
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CANADA'S PREMIER ON THE EMPIRE

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE DOMINION PRIME MINISTERS AT THE OVERSEAS LEAGUE LUNCHEON.

The Prince of Wales and Mr. Mackenzie King were the chief speakers at a dinner given by the Overseas League at the Ritz Hotel, London, on Tuesday night, to the Dominion Premiers. Sir Ernest Birch, chairman of the council, presided over a gathering of nearly 350, with all of whomt he Prince shook hands as they entered.

The Prince, who was enthusiastically received, proposed "The Dominions and India" in a neatly phrased and thoughtful speech. In a humorous reference to the reception given over here to the Dominion representatives, he said they had already made many speeches and their digestions must have greatly suffered. After speaking of the greatness of the Empire and the problems with which it is faced, His Royal Highness emphasized the great importance of first-hand knowledge of the Empire and the need of encouraging the spirit of travel in statesmen, journalists, writers, teachers, and in all who are distributors of ideas and information to the public of Great Britain. Referring specially to teachers, he remarked: "If they much better equipped for their work they would be if they could see something of the Empire, and if that were the case I should not get letters like the one I received yesterday from a girls of 14 years—(laughter)—who wrote to me and said she hoped I had had a good holiday, and was anxious to know what the ladies of Canada looked like." (Loud laughter.)

"A FELLOW FEELING."

Mr. Mackenzie King, who was loudly cheered on rising to respond to the toast, said :—

"May I, on behalf of those of us who have the privilege of representing our countries from overseas, be the first to express to the Over-Seas League our deep appreciation of the honour which they have conferred on us in extending to us this hospitality this evening ? And may I express to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales our deep sense of gratitude at his graciously consenting to honour this occasion with his distinguished presence ? (Cheers.) May I at once also thank His Royal Highness for his very kind words which he has extended to us ? He has very rightly said that, from the moment it was our privilege of enar the shores of Britain to this very hour, we have received nothing but continuous hospitality. I think when His Royal Highness referred to the effect of numerous banquets and numerous speeches upon the digestion there must have come in to the minds of many here the saying that 'A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind'—(laughter)—for certainly if there is one citizen of the Empire who ought to know what it is to attend at kinds of functions, to eat all kinds of dinners, to listen to all kinds of speeches and to address all kinds of audiences, we have that distinguished citizen in the person of His Royal Highness himself. (Laughter and cheers.)

EMPIRE TRAVEL.

"I am sure that no theme could have more properly been presented to us on this occasion, or could have met with more ready acceptance from all of us, than the one to which we have had the privilege of listening. It must be the experience of everyone who is privileged to travel throughout this Empire that the more one sees of its vast extent and the variety of its resources, and the more one has the privilege of meeting its citizens from different parts, the greater is one's outlook, one's capacity for enjoyment, and one's own ideals and aspirations. Those of us who have been privileged to enjoy this great opportunity should feel it as a special obligation to further, to the best of our ability, the provision of like facilities for those who are less privileged in this respect. I am sure the appeal which His Royal Highness has made, that the Governments of the different countries should do what they could to help teachers and other disseminators of knowledge to learn more of the Empire, will not be made in vain. I think we will all agree that, after all, there is nothing like travelling to know people, coming to know them intimately, to know how much more there is of common interest in us all. There is an old saying, that familiarity breeds contempt. That may be true among a certain class of people, but among strong people familiarity breeds not contempt, but confidence. (Cheers.) That is what we need to inspire in the breasts of all who are seeking to work together for a common object.

A CITIZEN OF THE EMPIRE.

"It is indeed proper that His Royal Highness should propose this toast to the Dominions and to India, for, after all, he is, as I have said, before me more a citizen of the Empire than any other individual in it. No one by example, by word, by precept, in every way, has ever revealed to his fellow-men what can be done by a single individual in the way of spreading good-will and developing good-will between the various classes who compose the Empire. (Cheers.) I venture to say that while there are very few men in the world has ever met as many people or to-day knows as many people individually as His Royal Highness—and I am sure cheers—and that no one has done more to help to inspire all with a common love for the Empire and for the Sovereign and the Royal House that he represents. (Cheers.) I hope that in replying to the letter which I received from the young lady of 14 His Royal Highness gave an accurate description of the Canadian ladies. (Laughter.) I can tell him that there is not a young lady in Canada of 14 or over that cannot give a pretty good description of His Royal Highness. (Laughter and cheers.) We have had the privilege of having two visits from him, and if the hearts of the ladies as well as the ladies are any indication of what our wishes are, we trust that we may have many, very many more. (Cheers.)

THE UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

"There is another reason why this toast seems to come appropriately from the lips of the Prince of Wales. The Crown is the symbol of the unity of our Empire. (Cheers.) The secret of the strength of the Empire lies in service, which is the motto on his crest. (Cheers.) If there is anyone who by example has shown what service can mean—service to his fellow-men, to his country and to the world—it is His Royal Highness ; and I am sure that all of us on this occasion would like to say to him that in the different spheres in which we may be seeking to do our little part, we have derived not a little of real inspiration from his life and from his work. (Cheers.)

"May I say just one or two words further in regard to the unity of the British Empire ? That, I think, is a subject that is close to the hearts of all of us. We want to see this Empire endure, we want to see it grow, we want to see it expand and flourish, because we believe that in the British Empire there lies the greatest asset for peace, prosperity, and good-will that this great old world has ever known. (Cheers.) Its influence is only for the good of mankind. The Conference which is assembled in London at the present time has, as you know, the object of discovering ways and means of helping to bring about that wider sense of community of interest which we all feel, and which we wish to develop for the good of all.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

"As one reflects upon the different views that have been taken as to how the British Empire may best be developed, there will be seen to be, roughly speaking, three broad plans, each of which has had a certain sway over the minds of thinking men and women.

"The first was the old plan of Imperial Federation—a Parliament sitting at Westminster, to which would come representatives from all the overseas Dominions and from India. This Parliament would elect its Executive, and this Executive would carry on, under the Crown, the administration of the affairs of the Empire. For many years that dream was fought and worked for by men and women earnestly believing that the possibility lay in the not too far distance. However, I think time has revealed that for the present at least it is scarcely practicable to hope for a Parliament assembled here, composed of the representatives of the continental Overseas Dominions as well as the British Isles. In the course of time, with the changes that may come that may help to diminish space and time, it may be that in this great old capital of the Empire we will see assembled the elected representatives of the people from all parts of the British Empire, and it is well, perhaps that we should keep that vision before us, but it is not at present at any rate within the realm of practical politics.

AN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

"Another thought has been that since we cannot have assemmbled here a representative Parliament, there should be in the capital of the Empire an Imperial Council, or an Imperial Cabinet—that there should be gathered together here men who will form a single Cabinet for the British Empire, and that they will develop and shape policies for the good of the Empire as a whole. (Hear, hear.) I hear one or two say 'Hear, hear.' Whether or not I re-echo the sentiments which they are expressing depends upon the conception which I attach to the word Cabinet or Council. If by Cabinet or Council you mean some elected representative body, each member of which, when he speaks, speaks not individually, but for the people whom he represents, and is responsible for the advice he gives to the Sovereign, then I would welcome with all my heart such a Council. If by an Imperial Council or Cabinet you mean a gathering of men without authority to speak on behalf of the Parliaments which they represent, or the people whom they represent, I care not by what or by whom they may be nominated, it is a reversion to an old order which has long passed away—that men can be nominated from the top down—in an age when the development of constitutional freedom is from the broad base up.

A COMMUNITY OF FREE NATIONS.

"The thirdd conception of the British Empire is the real and enduring one. I do not know that I can do better, in expressing it, than use the words of his Majesty the King in addressing the children on Mar. 24 through the medium of a gramophone record. The British Empire, he said, is 'a community of free nations' —in other words, that we have in this vast Empire a cluster of States that meet together through their representatives to consider the interests which they have in common ; that, in considering the method in which they will tender their advice, they will always remember that they are representing Parliaments which represent the countries from which they come, and that these Parliaments are peoples, with peoples' rights, of which their own interests are concerned, have full and plenty rights and privileges.

"This conception of the British Empire as a community of free nations is, I think, the one that will lead to the endurance and the permanance of the British Empire. See what it means. It means, as was said by the Chairman at a public dinner last night representing the Civil Service of this country, that as between the different parts of the British Empire, when it comes to the final determination of important matters, it is Governments that speak to Governments and not individuals that speak to each other—in other words, that, in the different parts of the British Empire, the people choose their Parliaments, their Parliaments choose their representatives in a Cabinet, a Cabinet responsible to the Parliament—Ministers advice to the Crown or to the representatives of the Crown, so that, when that advice is given, it is the word of the people which is advising the Sovereign, and not the word of an individual without the authority of the people on whose behalf he is speaking. It is well we should get this thought clearly into our minds, because it is only as we are clear and guided clearly those influences which make for political right and political freedom that we will be able to make endure this structure which we all wish to see maintained.

"I feel that His Royal Highness regards the Throne of which he is the representative as resting not upon many constitution, but rather in the hearts of the people of the British Empire ; andd, realizing that the Throne of Britain, the Throne of the Empire, rests on the hearts of the people, it will be the wish of every loyal subject to see that whatever advice is tendered to the King or to his representatives, it is the voice of the people that comes to the ear of the Throne. That is all I wish to say in regard to my conception of the constitutional development of the Empire. I think that we are proceeding on these lyines at the present time. I think it is of importance that we should realize this significance to the full, because I think we are only at the beginning of a vast development, and it is of importance that we should start on right lines, because, if we start on right lines, the development throughout will be correct.

THE STARS AND THE OCEAN.

"I spoke the other evening of the British Empire, according to my thought, as representing what one sees in the great firmament of the skies as one looks out at night, and discerns, coming from infinite deep, a stream of light which seems the light of a single star ; but, under the magnifying influence of the telescope, that single star is seen to be not one star, but a great cluster of stars, each moving gracefully in its own orbit, but all bearing relation to a common centre—one great astral system shining through space, maintaining its position in the heavens ever slowly, made up of many different stars, but, seen fro ma distance, shining as with the light of one. The name of this organization under which we meet to-night—the Over-Seas League—suggests the reflex of this thought. Across the world in infinite sky and the infinite blue, we have this vast blue ocean which separates the old world from the new, with its seas and vast continents, some in the Atlantic, some in the Pacific, some in the north and some in the south, but all united into one great whole. There is the continent of Australia, there is the continent of New Zealand, there is India, there is Newfoundland, there is Canada, and there are the British Isles. All these are separated by so many great stars, is moving within its own orbit, each managing its affairs, each free and each at ease belonging immediately to itself, yet all united by one great bond of common interest, common sympathies, common purposes. Seen by outselves, seen in relation to our own particular duties in the world, we appear to be single, individual countries. Seen from the outside world, seen by any other nation, when the right, the integrity, or honour of any part or of the whole is affected, we at once appear as one great, powerful star, shining with its light, and shedding its rays abroad for justice and for truth and all that goes to make for the security of the world and the security of mankind. This is the great possession that is ours. It is the great inheritance that ever given in the way of political inheritance to the children of men upon earth. It is ours to help to develop this great political institution, and as we make secure the foundations of our political liberty, so we shall be securing the foundations of the Throne, which we hope will go on in history shedding its benificient light in the midst of men, as it has done so in the years that are passed—an agency of inspiration, an agency of good-will, an agency of peace, happiness, and good to the citizens of the Empire and to our fellow-men throughout the world." (Loud cheers.)

Both the Prime Minister of Australia and the Maharajah of Alwar, who also responded, fully endorsed the constitutional views expressed by the Prime Minister of Canada.

The Canadians and Newfoundlanders present included Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. LaFleche, Sir George McLaren Brown, Lieut.-Colonel O. E. Brothers, Mr. W. Perkins Bull, Mr. Victor Gordon, Mr. George Hambleton, Lieut.-Colonel Reid Hyde, Mr. John Howard, Mr. and Mrs. W. LeFroy, Sir P. T. Leger, Sir Campbell Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wade.

Glaze Butter to Preserve It.

A singular method of protecting rolls of butter from atmospheric dues to outside influences is said to be practiced in France. It consists in coating the butter with a glaze of melted sugar, laid on with a warm brush. The surface of the butter is slightly melted and a protective varnish is formed. The process has also been introduced on a large scale in England.

Practical Joke Ended Love.

My first love affair ended when the boy of my dreams attached a fluffy lamb's tail to a piece of wire and fastened it in my sweater. I unaware, paraded down the main streets of the town.

Might Be Useful Some Time.

"I see you always carry a spare tire," remarked Brown. "Yes," replied Black, "and when my wife is driving I wish I could carry a spare neck, too."

Weather Stripping.

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Dollars in Your Pocket Through Time Saved

You've no idea the time saved with a Toronto Engine and a Toronto Grain Grinder on your farm. Think of how much quicker an engine will do the work when attached to your pulper, grinder, saw, cutting box, cream separator, fanning mill or pump. It's a steady worker, requires little attention, operates economically on kerosene.

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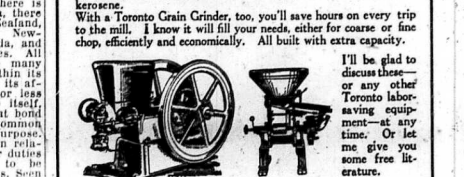
I'll be glad to discuss these—or any other Toronto labor-saving equipment—at any time. Or let me give you some free literature.



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GEO. CHOW, - Manager.

"Regulation 17."

"There is absolutely nothing to it," stated Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, recently, when questioned regarding a statement credited to Premier Venlot, of New Brunswick, to the effect that the Ferguson Government was considering the abolition of "regulation 17," which makes the teaching of english in French schools compulsory in Ontario. "No such statement was made by me," was the positive denial of the Premier. "I was talking with Mr. Venlot and told him that regulation was working satisfactorily where the schools saw fit to observe it."

Canadian Bacon Gets Prize.

Canadian bacon won first prize at the National Farmers' Dairy show in London, Eng. The successful exhibit in this class compared favorably with the bacon in any other class at the exhibition and thus demonstrated that Canada can compete in the most critical market when the right type of bacon hog is bred on the farm.

Party Control.

Whatever party is in control of a legislative body exercises that power. Effective party organization demands that the majority party have a majority on every legislative committee, for as a rule the destiny of legislative bills rests in the hands of the committee to which they are referred.

Anticipation and Realization.

When Lord Wolseley was commander Captain Wolseley he was presented to Palaver with the noble mission. said was rather complicated in its nature. He had to proceed to Quebec to the headwaters, and when there received information in the camp that a band of Indians were a few miles ahead. Captain Wolseley went forward to interview the party, composing up visions of warpaint and feathers, of "Ugh," and "wigwam." said all the other accessories to the children of the forest and prairie made familiar by Fenimore Cooper, Lay or Marryatt. Quite unafraid. But when he was guided to this tent of the Somethings he saw a man dressed in frock-coat and a pair of tweed trousers which stood aloof for the laundry. However, Wolseley proceeded to the palaver, a vestige of respect for the noble redman still remaining. At the close of the conversation he was astonished to learn from the guide, interpreter, and friend that the chief would be glad to drink his visitor's health; upon which Wolseley, with some trepidation, asked the Indian's acceptance of a florin, and fervently hoped that the insult would not leave him scotless. As it turned out, the chief, in the manner of Pooh Bah, pocketed the insult and only regretted that his visitor had not been generous enough to make the pour-boire half-a-crown.

SCOTCH LASSIES FIND NEW HOMES AWAITING THEM IN CANADA

SHOULD the "hired girl" of the "maid of all work" of times gone by take a look into the present day situation, the shock would be severe and possibly fatal.

Signs of the times show conditions to be improved in relation to the "domestic." When the above group of girls from the British Isles arrived at Dorchester House, Montreal, after crossing to Quebec by the Canadian Pacific S.S Montcalm, to take up domestic service in Canada, the street was literally lined with limousines and smart touring cars.

After the formalities of interviewing and the signing of papers, the authorities of Dorchester House might easily say "Yes! we have no maids," as all of the group of excellent Old Country lassies found immediate employment. There were approximately fifty in the consignment and there were well over fifty waiting homes for them. The Rev. John Chisholm, who is seen in the illustration is a prominent factor in bringing to Canada an excellent type of domestic servant and he follows his work up by seeing that the individual girl is placed in a house congenial to her. These girls are from all parts of the Old Country and are representative of all religious bodies. It is invariably arranged that girls are placed in homes of their own religious denominations.

Edible Snail Farms.

Most Britons in Canada remember with moist lips the succulent winkles which are procurable throughout the Old Land. These, as all know, come from the sea; the scroll of the salty deep is still upon them. Few know, however, that the edible land snails which are consumed in great quantities in European countries are cultivated on snail farms. These are palaces of moist, clayey ground, fenced and separated by little water canals and provided with bushes and shrubbery for protection against the sun. The snails are fed principally on lettuce and other green stuff. Fruits and aromatic herbs are sometimes fed them to impart a special flavor to the flesh. Paris is the best customer for the snail breeder and fancier, for that metropolis consumes an average of 80,000,000 snails a year. In Switzerland and Bavaria these little animals are still a considerable article of commerce.

Weighs Only 500 Pounds.

An air baby has made a successful [illegible] at Farnborough Common, Hampshire. It is a Elplane built in spare time by young [illegible] of the Royal Aircraft Establishment, and have formed their own aero club. It is a toy in size, driven by a 3½ h.p. motor cycle engine, but in spite of this will lift the plane with the pilot, petrol and engine, and weighs a quarter of a ton. Such an airplane, if produced in quantities, could be sold for less than £1,000, and, equipped with folding wings, could easily be housed in a garden shed. The machine has a speed of 48 miles an hour, and can travel 50 miles on a gallon of petrol. A member of the club, flew the "plane for the first time, and says she was as handy in the air as a London taxicab in the streets, winding and manoeuvring splendidly, and flying well steady, even balance. The Zephyr is the birth name of the machine.

VILLAGE FUN AND FROLIC.

Old Time Jollity That Survives In Many Parts.

Numerous as are the changes which have taken place in rural England, the day of "days in many villages is still that set apart for the club "walk." It is the gayest festival of the year.

Formerly nearly every village in some counties, notably Somerset, had its "walk," and in local museums, as well as in the possession of private collectors, there are many more or less interesting specimens of the regalia used during the festival. Now in whole districts the "walk" is unknown, but for all that it survives in many parts of the country.

Originally religious, it became associated in course of time with the local "club" or friendly society, the members of which paraded the village carrying halberds and wearing high hats encircled with rosettes and ribbons of many colors. When the club disappeared and its place was taken by a branch of one of the great friendly societies, such as the Oddfellows or the Foresters, the "walk" became associated with that branch, and this link remains.

Usually the events of "walk" day, which sometimes coincides with the patronal festival of the village church, begin with a procession. The friendly society members, headed by a brass band and with banners flying, march to the church, where a short service is held.

Then the company go to the village inn, where they dine together in royal style. "I knew of a man," a chronicler records of one of these club dinners, "eating a plate of roast beef, a plate of boiled beef, another of boiled mutton, and then a fourth of roast mutton, and a fifth of ham. He said he couldn't do much to the bread and cheese; but didn't he go into the pudding!"

Afterwards there is a "free and easy" of the good old kind, with songs which have been sung annually for generations. Generally the favorite is a ditty with numerous verses and a "tol-de-dol-day" chorus—a ditty seldom heard except after the club "walk."

In the afternoon the men join their wives and children at the fair, which, though it may consist of only a solitary set of roundabouts, attracts many people from surrounding hamlets.

There are, however, variations in the proceedings. Sometimes, as in the Kennet valley, near Newbury, it is customary for the men to provide dinner to one of the big houses in the neighborhood, and there dance on the lawn to the strains of the brass band which in the morning they followed to church.

In other villages the "walk" has distinctive features. At Brampton, in Oxfordshire, a procession has taken place annually for hundreds of years. Prominent in it are eight Morris dancers, six of whom dance and sing together at a time, the other two standing out to relieve their companions. The tunes are the same year after year, and the only one familiar to the chance visitor, perhaps, is "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Still more conspicuous in the procession is a "sword-bearer," whose office it is to carry a cake in a round tin impaled on a sword. The cake, which is of a rich variety and is provided by a local lady, can be tasted by anybody, though not many people avail themselves of the privilege. Usually a goodly portion remains at night for division among the "sword-bearer" and other characters.

Motor Cars In Quebec Province.

The number of motor cars registered this season in leading cities and towns of the Province of Quebec are given in the statistics issued by the director of the automobile bureau. They show that the total number of cars of all varieties registered from April 1st to August 15th reaches 65,182, of which 8,124 are classed as commercial automobiles. The distribution of touring cars in large cities and towns is as follows: Montreal, 18,869; Quebec, 2,857; Sherbrooke, 1,553; Outremont, 765; Hull, 383; Three Rivers, 698; Westmount, 1,716; Verdun, 731; St. Hyacinthe, 319; Shawinigan, 228; Lewis, 214; Lachine, 325. These figures mark an average increase in the number of touring cars in the city and town mentioned, averaging 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. over last year's figures.

A Double Defaulter.

Ada: "But why do your parents object so to Mr. Hopkins?"

May: "Mamma objects to his shortcomings, and papa to his long stayings!"

Sofas last three times as long as they used to before automobiles were invented.

LONDON'S POLICE FORCE

UNDER IMMEDIATE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

General Testimony That There Is Not a More Obliging, Conscientious and Efficient Police Force In the World — Special Squad of River Police.

One of the reasons why the London police are so vastly different from the New York police is, in the opinion of a writer in the New York Times, that the former is a Government body while the latter is a municipal institution. With the exception of the London police the other bodies of constabulary in England are under local control, but it was thought proper since London is the Imperial capital that the police there should be under the immediate direction of a department of the Government, in this case the Home Office. Theoretically such an arrangement which removes the police from responsibility to the citizens who pay them and whom they serve, might tend to autocracy, as was the case with the police of Russia, who also were part of the Government. In reality, it has not worked out this way, for there is general testimony to the effect that there is not a more obliging, conscientious and efficient police force in the world than the Metropolitan police, whose annual report for 1922 has recently been issued.

American newspapermen visiting London and it difficult to imagine how they could do police work on the terms with the police that the London reporter is bound to accept. They must go to headquarters for their news. There is a story told of a Londoner who came unexpectedly into possession of a daily paper and employed a live-wire American to run it for him. On the first day the American took hold there was a murder on which he worked himself in order that he might show Londoners how such cases were handled. He wrote a brilliant story and gave the name and address of the man who, no doubt, had committed the crime. When he turned up at the office next day, proud of his exploit, he found a couple of plainclothesmen there with a warrant for his arrest. It appeared that he had been guilty of contempt of court and libel among other offenses, for the English law does not permit newspapers the latitude that prevails in New York. Only the reporter's ignorance of English conditions and the promise of his employer to ship him back to New York enabled him to escape a prison sentence.

The "Duty Book" which is in the possession of every London constable might well be a standard for the police forces of the world. It instructs the police in their obvious duties, and in their rights. But more than all it impresses on them the rights of the citizens. It tells the police that they must retain "perfect command of temper under insult and provocation" and that they must "studiously avoid argument in the discharge of duty." They are told that an arrest may be made by the mere placing of the hands on the shoulder of another, "but the constable should carefully avoid putting his hand on any person except for the purpose of arresting that person. There must be no pushing or hustling." Constables are warned of the compulsive influence of every person they arrest. They must not handcuff an unconvicted person except in case of actual necessity, "and in any case care must be taken not to expose a person to avoidable degradation."

"If you apply river language to a New York policeman, he is quite apt to put you in your place like the good Irishman he is, but you might as well wave your arms at the Houses of Parliament as at a London bobby, for all the effect you will succeed in producing (especially if you happen to be wearing a top hat at the time). For the New York policeman is a human being, and if he is not always as courteous as she might be, it may be because courtesy is a word which New York has not yet discovered in the dictionary. The London bobby on the other hand, is not a human being. He is as unhuman as a Government blue-book. He is as courteous as a Government form. In a country in which form is all-important, the London bobby is a paragon of form. British diplomats and London bobbies spring from the same British stock, and the chief difference between them is that London bobbies accept sixpences while British diplomats accept decorations."

There are some 21,000 men in the metropolitan area of 700 square miles, which for police purposes is divided into twenty-two divisions, each designated by a letter of the alphabet which appears on a constable's number on the collar of his tunic. About 1,000 are plainclothesmen, the Scotland Yard experts. As London is a great seaport there is a special squad of river police, most of whom are former sailors and whose duty it is to deal with river thieves. They have a stretch of the Thames forty miles long to cover. Brig.-Gen. Sir William Horwood is the Commissioner of Police and is reputed to be one of the best commissioners the force has ever had. The discipline of the force is of the strictest character though at the time of the recent London policemen's strike it was feared that things would never be the same again with the police.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

A Genuine Article.

They were speaking about the fine points of their respective guns.

"That boy of mine," remarked one of them, "is the genuine article. He's all wool, you can bet."

"Yes, I believe you're right," said the other. "I notice he shrinks from washing. But let me tell you about—"

Negligee Shirts Barred.

Low-necked shirts are not the thing for young lawyers when attending the law courts. Mr. Justice Gregory made this clear at a sitting in chambers in Vancouver. A junior lawyer, who made application for an order, stood up with the loose collar of his tennis shirt spreading six or seven inches over his coat collar and open at the front. "I don't like to make comment about a man's dress," said the court, "but it is not right to come in here in a negligee shirt like a girl going into a ball-room. Please remember that!"

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

WIN THE HANDSOME DOLL!

All you have to do is see the Display in our window and guess how many Beans are in the Sealer.

ON DEC. 24th

the one guessing the nearest number gets the beautiful Doll on display. Two other Prizes will be given to the next nearest.

COME ONE, COME ALL AND MAKE A GUESS

'PHONE 359, McINTOSH BROS. NAPANEE BRANCH

STORY OF PORT ROYAL

EARLY ATTEMPTS TO FOUND COLONY IN CANADA.

Port Royal, Founded by De Monts and Champlain in 1605; Had Varied Experiences of War and Peace In a Period of Over One Hundred Years.

Annapolis Basin, near the western coast of Nova Scotia, is practically a landlocked arm of the Bay of Fundy. On the shores of this basin the French made one of their earliest attempts to found a settlement in what is now Canada. The basin and its shores are historic places.

This early French colony, founded by De Monts and Champlain in 1605, was called Port Royal. It did not last long because the concession to De Monts was cancelled by the King of France, and the colonists were called home. A few years later the colony was re-established and a small post existed there in 1629, when it was captured by Sir David Kirke, who also captured Quebec, and carried Champlain to England, a prisoner of war.

Within a couple of years both Port Royal and Quebec were restored to France by King Charles I. Not many years later Port Royal and the adjacent territory was granted to Seignior d'Aulnay Charnisay, who established himself there like a feudal lord, and for several years carried on a petty war with Charles de la Tour and his heroic wife, whose fortune and trading post stood at the mouth of the St. John river on part of the site of the present city of St. John, New Brunswick.

About half a century later, or to be exact, in 1690, Port Royal again fell into the hands of the British. Britain —ruled over by William III.—and France were at war. Owing by repeated attacks from Canada and Acadia, New England and New York planned a counter-attack. The first step was to destroy the hornets' nest at Port Royal and to accomplish this Sir William Phipps was sent from Boston with seven small vessels to capture the place.

Port Royal was in no condition for defence, for its ramparts were in a ruinous condition and half its guns were dismounted. However, the French commander, Menneval, put on so bold a face that Phipps was deceived into believing that he was opposed by a formidable force. When the French offered to surrender with the honors of war Phipps readily granted their terms.

Later in the season Phipps with a powerful fleet and a large land force sailed from Boston to attack Quebec, where with a firm hand the brave old French Governor Frontenac held the key of Canada. Phipps' expedition ended in complete failure.

The treaty of Ryswick brought King William's war to a close. Acadia again passed into the hands of the French, and Port Royal continued to be a French outpost from which the coast of New England could always be threatened.

Queen Anne was now on the British throne, and once again France and Britain were at war. Again the frontiers of New England and New York were raided by French-Canadians and Indians, and once again the British colonies planned the conquest of Canada, and a land force was collected at the head of Lake Champlain for an advance against Montreal. Quebec was also to be attacked. The attempt to carry out these large plans had to be postponed, inasmuch as Britain could not then supply the fleet, which was required to convey troops to Portugal to meet the exigencies of the European war. The attack upon Canada, therefore, had to be abandoned, but a smaller expedition was planned against Acadia and was successfully carried out.

In September, 1710, a British squadron under Francis Nicholson entered Annapolis Basin, but not without losing one vessel and twenty-six men. Port Royal was commanded by a clever Frenchman named Subercase.

On the fourth day after the British had closed in upon the place, Ensign Perelle from the French garrison, accompanied by a drummer and a flag of truce, came to Nicholson's tent bearing a letter from Subercase, the French commandant of Port Royal, asking Nicholson to receive into his camp and under his protection the ladies of the fort who were in distress and danger.

The conduct of Perelle was irregular inasmuch as he had neglected to announce his approach to the British lines by the beating of a drum, nor had he got himself and his attendants blind-folded, which, in such cases, is the rule. Nettled at this violation of the rules of war, Nicholson detained Perelle and his attendants, but at the same time by one of his own men he sent his reply to Subercase, the commandant of the fort.

By Sunday, Oct. 1st, the siege-guns and mortars were in position, and after some firing on both sides, Nicholson sent Col. Tailor and Capt. Abercrombie with a summons to surrender the fort. Within twenty-four hours the terms were settled, and the fort surrendered.

In honor of Queen Anne, Nicholson changed the name of the place from Port Royal to Annapolis Royal.

Shortly after Port Royal surrendered to Nicholson, but after the main body of the British force had returned to Boston, the French, under St. Castin, with a horde of Indians, appeared and laid siege to the place; but the little garrison offered stout resistance, and the siege was abandoned.

In 1713 the Treaty of Utrecht brought Queen Anne's war to a close. In America important concessions were made to the British. The Five Nations of the Iroquois in New York were acknowledged to be British subjects, Hudson Bay, Newfoundland and Acadia were ceded to Britain. It was, therefore, by that treaty that the country now known as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick became a British possession.—Montreal Herald and Weekly Star.

Three Ways to Wealth.

There seems to be but three ways for a nation to acquire wealth; the first is by war, as the Romans did, in plundering their conquered neighbors—this is robbery; the second by commerce, which is generally cheating; the third by agriculture, the only honest way, wherein man receives a real increase of the seed thrown into the ground, in a kind of continual miracle, wrought by the hand of God in his favor, as a reward for his innocent life and his virtuous industry. —Franklin.

Power of a Smile.

A young woman carelessly tossed an apple core out of the auto she was riding in and a motorcycle cop who was speeding past received it full in the face. He stopped and turned to her with a scowl, and the young woman had visions of an interview with the magistrate. But she smiled at him and her smile won his heart, for he said with a grin, "Lady, I'm glad you are not a bricklayer," and remounting his wheel he sped away.

Events in Life of Joseph Brant

The life of Brant was very remarkable. His father, Te-how-ogh-wengaroge-kwin, a full-blood Mohawk of the wolf clan, died when the son was a small boy. His mother married again to a Mohawk.

In 1776 Brant was made principal war chief of the confederacy of the Six Nations. He had but little of the savage in his countenance, and in his European dress he is was, beside his color, nothing to mark him from any other man. In a letter to Sir Evan Nepean, 1783, he said:—"When I joined the British forces it was purely on account of my forefathers engagements with the King. I always looked upon these covenants between the King and the Indian people as a sacred thing; this was my real cause from the beginning."

In the winter of 1779-80, which was very severe, the snow fell eight feet deep over Canada and New York State, many Indians and animals died from the cold, and Brant returned to Niagara, taking up his winter quarters with Col. Guy Johnson, Col. Butler and other officers of the Indian Department. Capt. Snider says of Brant at this time (1780):—"He was a likely fellow, tall, rather spare, well-spoken, about 37 years. He wore moccasins elegantly trimmed with beads, leggings of cloth, short greencoat, with two silver epaulettes, a small lace round hat. By his side hung an elegant silver mounted cutlass, and his blanket of blue cloth, dropped on the chair in which he sat, displayed his epaulettes, and was handsomely decorated with a border of red."

After the revolution and his removal to the Grand River, Brant did everything he could to Christianize his people. He built himself a comfortable house next to the Mohawk church, which was built in 1786, and had 30 slaves who did the work of attending the horses and cultivating the grounds. Brant received half-pay as a British colonel. Capt. Patrick Campbell described his visit to the Mohawk castle, Brant's home, in February, 1792. Brant built a house at Wellington Square (now Burlington) and moved there about 1800.

He died November 27, 1807, much regretted, and was buried in the Church of England grounds. His remains and those of his son, Capt. John Brant, were reinterred in the Mohawk churchyard, November 24, 1850, with much ceremony.

John Brant, his fourth and youngest son, was born at the Mohawk village, Grand River, September 27, 1794. In the war of 1812-15 he behaved with valor, and was with Sir Isaac Brock at Queenston Heights. After the war he settled down in his father's house at Wellington Square, and was noted for great hospitality, ably assisted by his sister Elizabeth, who was afterwards Mrs. Wm. Johnson Kerr. In 1827, Earl Dalhousie appointed John Brant to the rank of captain and superintendent of the Six Nations. A finely wrought cup of silver was given to him by the New England Corporation, London, Eng., for civilization of the Six Nations Indians, 1829. He was a member of Parliament for Halidimand in 1832. He died of cholera at the Mohawk village, October, 1833.—Augusta I. G. Gilkiron in the Sailor.

Job Printing

The equipment in our Job Department is absolutely the best procurable. We have everything necessary for the production of High-Class Printing of every description, and can give you prompt delivery.

All our work absolutely guaranteed.

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Any variety, any quality, at same price as sold by agents, and you save express charges.

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We can supply loose leaf sheets in any style or size, or will furnish complete equipment.

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For all Cars
USED ON THE BEST MAKES
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Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

The latest improved models in :—

—Quebec Heating Stoves.

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Also something new in

—Solid Steel Ranges.

—Electric and Coal Oil Heaters.

Many satisfied customers testify to the superiority of our stoves.

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138.

Notice.

Taxes for the Township of Ernestown may be paid at the Standard Bank, Napanee, Camden East or Newburgh, or at the Royal Bank, Odessa, or Bath. All taxes must be paid by Dec. 1st, 1923.

A. E. DAWSON, Collector.

49-d-p

Listen ! Look ! Dec. 5th, 1923

We're coming to Selby in autumn once more,
There's thirty cents to be left at the door ;
The play of the season, I'm sure there's no other,
For it is entitled, "An Old Fashioned Mother."

The play will be funny, of that it is certain,
Right from the start, to the last final curtain ;
When it is finished, I'm sure you will sing,
While you are feeling so happy and gay, "God Save the King."

1-a

A Sensible Present.

There is perhaps nothing else that will give so much lasting satisfaction for the cost as a good Fountain Pen. At Henry's Bookstore you can obtain a Fountain Pen made by the celebrated Watermans, for $1.25, and a self-filler with clip for $2.00. These have been tested and proved just as reliable as the $5.00 pen. We have Waterman's gold mounted at $3.00, $5.00 and up.

HENRY'S BOOKSTORE.

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Office Telephone No. 74.
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We succeed Ming & Hamby, who will assist us for a time.

F. C. MARTIN & SON.

24-6m

INSURANCE !

Should a fire occur in your home how much would your loss be ? While it would be impossible to replace some things an insurance policy will help a lot in re-establishing your home or re-building your barn.

Consult

HARSHAW & SON

AGENTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE.

NAPANEE, ONT.

THERE IS COAL —and COAL

Not Everything that is Black and is Called Coal will Efficiently Heat Your Home Next Winter.

THERE IS SERVICE—AND SERVICE

With us, service is not a word —it means pleasing you ; it means studying your particular needs and making sure you get the right kind of fuel ; it means courteous and prompt delivery.

F. E. VANLUVEN

'Phone 92 Napanee

Herbageum

The famous Stock Food and Poultry Tonic

in 2 lb. and 4lb. packages

35c. and 65c. each

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Dundas St. Phone 78.

FIREWOOD

Cut to Stove Length,

Delivered in **NAPANEE or BATH**

Quality and Price Right

Phone 14 Napanee, or Bath Central.
P. O. Box 57.

W. D. MIDMER,

Yard : West Street, Napanee.

Cordwood Wanted.

WHERE SLEEP YOUR LOVED ONES

There let us place over their quiet forms one of our artistic and expressive monuments, which will be forever a real monument to their well loved characters and to you who cherish them. The cost will be forgotten in the majesty of the memorial.

WM. HOWITT, – NAPANEE

"STARR"

Universal Detector

Size of Panel 7 x 7¾

We guarantee this long range Detector to work

$18.00

As illustrated without Coils, Tubes or Batteries.

Two Stage Amplifier same size to match above.

$24.00

Without Tubes or Batteries

We make a specialty of Radio Equipment.

E. F. SMITH, John Street, Napanee.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

EDUCATIONAL DAY.

10.30 a.m.—Rev. Prof. A. J. Johnston, of Victoria University.

7 p.m.—Rev. J. W. Graham, D.D., General Secretary of Education, the Methodist Church.

Sunday, 9.30 a.m. — Class meeting.

11.45—Sunday School and Adult Classes.

Monday, 8 p.m.—League service.

Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.—Mid-week Prayer and Praise service.

Stove Repairs.

Order your stove repairs early and insure prompt delivery.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Christmas Entertainment.

At School Section No. 20, North Fredericksburgh, at 8 o'clock, on Friday, Dec. 7th. Adults 25c., Children 15c.

LOREEN CONNOR.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. Whitney Asselstine and family wish to extend their thanks to their many friends and neighbors for kindness and help during the illness and death of Mrs. Asselstine. 1-ap

Auction Sale.

Mr. H. H. Horsey, of Cressy, Prince Edward County, having sold his farm, will sell by auction his valuable stock, machinery, implements and utensils, Friday, Dec. 14th, at 12 o'clock. For list see bills, or Picton papers of Dec. 6. 2-a

Died Suddenly.

Mr. Earl F. Chapman, of the firm of Wilmot & Chapman, Ford dealers, died very suddenly at his home in Belleville on Monday morning. On Saturday he was at his office as usual and was taken home ill. In spite of all that medical skill could do the attack proved fatal.

The New Books.

The new Books by the popular writers now in stock at Henry's Bookstore. The following are some of the authors : Ralph Connor, Ethel M. Dell, Elinor Glynn, H. A. Cody, Hodgins, A. C. Laut, Gertrude Atherton, L. M. Montgomery, Hall Caine, Arthur Stringer, and many others. Select early.

The Money That's in It.

The subscribers, who year in and year out make it a point of certainty to renew their subscriptions to the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, are free to admit that their subscriptions are a capital investment. They not only get dividends, but get their capital back over and over again. They prove by their persistency that there is real money in being a subscriber : that most estimable paper and add to all this the wonderful premium spoken of as the finest ever given with a paper, we have a marvel indeed.

Blakely—Young.

A very quiet wedding took place at Grace Methodist Parsonage, on Nov. 23rd, 1923, Rev. Terrill officiating, when Laura Pearl, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christie Young, Sillsville, was united in Holy Matrimony to Mr. Harry W. Blakely, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Blakely, Oshawa. They were very attractive in Brocade satin. Mrs. Rush was very becomingly attired in navy radium lace and satin. Mr. and Mrs. Blakely on their return will reside in Oshawa.

1923 Christmas Seals

The National Sanitarium Association is to be congratulated on the handsome Christmas Seal now on sale in aid of the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives.

To meet a persistent demand for a real Christmas Seal, not merely an advertising sticker, quite a new departure has been made this year, in that they are printed in ten different designs, each packet containing a full assortment. The seals are all very attractive.

The Hospital is in need of funds to carry on its work. Why not buy these seals in lieu of others ? Not only will you get good value in return, but your money will be made to serve a greater end, for it will go to help someone in distress.

For sale by school children, and banks, or direct from Xmas Seal Department, Gage Institute, Toronto, Ont.

Beaver Board.

We sell Beaver Board and Wall Board. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

A. E. PAUL

Clerk 1st Division Court

INSURANCE.

Office :

OVER HENRY'S BOOKSTORE.

INSURANCE

For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

A number of companies to choose from.

Office :

Residence, Roblin, Main Street.

27-tf

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.

'Phone 10 ring 1-3, Adolphustown. 11-3-m

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

Spend A Little Save A Lot

Its surprising what DRY CLEANING can do in putting smartness and long-er wear into a man's clothes.

Bring in your Suits and have them Cleaned and put in shape.

JAMES WALTERS, MERCHANT TAILOR. NAPANEE

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.

11.45—Sunday school and bible classes.

Sunday, 7.00 p. m.—Evening Worship.

Thursday, 7.30 p.m.—Midweek service.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Second Sunday in Advent.

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
4.00—Confirmation Class.
7.00—Evening Prayer.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS AT

Glass !

Bring your glass and putty orders to us. Glazing done on short notice. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Raisins ! Raisins !

We are still selling new seedless Raisins 2 lb. for 25c. Currants, 17c. a box. And see our brooms we are selling for 49c. at H. W. KELLY'S Grocery.

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR OF

Roblin Circuit.

Rev. C. J. Wilson, Pastor.

Educational Day. Rev. A. J. Terrill, B.A., B.D., will preach in Roblin church at 2.30 p.m. All other services withdrawn for the day in order that everyone may be free to attend this union service and hear the Chairman of the District.

THE CHURCH WOMAN'S

Play.

The young people of Grace Church, Napanee, will give their play, "Mrs. Briggs of the Ward," a big play in three acts, with Orchestra between acts, in Sillsville Town Hall, Dec. 11th, under the auspices of L.O.L., No. 1211. Come and enjoy the treat of the season. Admission 35c.

GUILD OF ST. MARY MAG-

The Market Grocery.

Staple and fresh groceries, pure, fresh and wholesome. New Dates, Raisins, Prunes, Apricots, Christies fancy biscuits. Peanut butter by the lb. in glass or tin. Red Cross Salmon, fresh Mince Meat. Try Thompson's special Teas and Coffee. The best flour the Mills manufacture is sold by this store.

THOMPSON BROS.

DALENE IN THE TOWN

For the Young People.

No matter what the financial conditions of the country may be, or whether war or peace prevails, people generally will give the usual Xmas presents, and we think that is right. All kinds of toys and fancy goods are considerably lower in price this year than for several years past. At Henry's Bookstore they secured most of these lines direct from the manufacturer, and will offer them at the very bottom price.

HALL ON THE 6TH OF

Delightful Children's Bazaar.

A delightful afternoon was spent at the home of Mr. G. W. Gibbard, on Saturday last when four young girls, Marjorie and Betty Gibbard, Mary Gerow, and Mildred Loucks held a bazaar in aid of the Star Santa Claus Fund. Other years these girls sent donations, but for many weeks they have spent their spare time making Xmas gifts for their bazaar. The drawing room, prettily decorated, was given to the booths, Mrs. J. Pringle in charge of the fancy work, and Mrs. J. Loucks, the candy table ,helped the girls with their sales. Mrs. Gibbard was kept busy inviting the callers to the dining room where delicious refreshments were served. Mrs. Laidley and Miss Hall were in charge, assisted by many pretty little girls who performed their duties in a delightful manner. During the afternoon a musical programme was furnished, adding greatly to the enjoyment of all. We understand a handsome sum has been forwarded the Treasurer of the Fund, Toronto, to bring cheer to many a home where Santa Claus would not otherwise have visited.

DECEMBER.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

Educational Anniversary Services.

10.30 a.m.—Morning worship, Rev. Dr. Graham, of Toronto.

11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

7.00 p.m.—Evening Service. Rev. Dr. Johnston, of Victoria College.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Mid-week service. "Problems of Sunday School Work."

Turkey Day Specials.

For Turkey Days only we will sell "Canadian Maid" Ironing Boards at $3.25 each. A bargain to the first comers. Supply limited.

DAVY & ALLISON.

Spring Boots.

Try us for your spring coarse Boots. We stock the Peterboro Brand. We have some odd sizes going cheap. Don't forget to bring your repairs.

SEYMOUR BROS., Near Post Office.

New Paint Shop.

Mr. Frank Markle has rented the Evangelism evaporating building at the foot of West street, and is fixing it up for a paint shop, for cars, motor boats, furniture, etc. Tops and trimmings of all kinds. Work guaranteed. 5-tf

Do You Know.

Few people do know, that one of the most satisfactory presents in the home Dominion is a year's subscription to Saturday Night. You will get it every week for a year, there are three parts to each number, and each part is good value for 10c. Every week for a year it will be delivered to the friend to whom you send it—every week for a year your friend is sure to think of you, and it will cost you only four dollars, if you place your order at

HENRY'S BOOKSTORE.

Historical Society Lecture Friday Night.

The first lecture of the season this year promises to be one of the best ever given before the Historical Society. The subject, "The Beginning of Life," is a most fascinating one and when illustrated as it will be by lantern slides, is sure to prove interesting. Prof. M. B. Baker, the lecturer, is master of the subject and it is hoped the general public will take advantage of this opportunity of hearing him. No admission fee is charged and all are welcome.

Labor Party In South Africa.

A striking reply to a recent pronouncement by the Nationalist leader, Tielman Ross, in favor of Republicanism, was made by a Labor member of the South African Parliament, Barlow, at a meeting at which Boydell, prominent Labor leader, was present. Barlow declared that the great majority of the members of the Labor party were unreliantly opposed to weakening of the ties binding South Africa to Great Britain and the other dominions. If the Nationalists wish to co-operate with the Labor party at the next elections to overthrow the Government in accordance with the Hertzog-Creswell pact, Barlow said, they must unequivocally throw over the Republican programme. Labor considered that the present Government of Gen. Smuts should be replaced, but the Labor party refused to attach that object at the price of weakening the South African Act which had made them masters in their own house and would enable them to serve on a united future. Barlow concluded his address by demanding a plain answer from the Nationalist as to whether they were willing to abandon their advocacy of a republic in South Africa and co-operate with the Labor party.

Britain's New Roads.

Many of the new roads now being made or planned, besides changing the landscape, as in the case of the West Hardwood hill on Easington-Durham road, will open up new and hitherto side-tracked parts of the country.

The most striking example of this is the London-Southend road, which is being driven through 21 miles of agricultural country where no roads have existed before.

Along the course of this 100-feet-wide roadway the growth of new villages and communities is certain when it comes into use. It is possible that a high-speed tramway may be laid along its centre.

Aid. Carden, of Brighton, says: "We feel strongly that the Government should stop the dole and pay for the widening of our roads. To cope with motor traffic it will be necessary to make a concrete road from London to Brighton."

Cockney Without Knowing It.

"The Cockney accent, kept within reasonable bounds, is the signal that the owner belongs to a great and good-humored town," declares Mr. W. Pett Ridge, in his new book, "A Story Teller Forty Years in London."

"The queer detail about the Cockney accent," he writes, "is that so many of us have it without knowing that we have it. A school manager, who is in this condition, once intervened in a geography lesson.

"'You have to be careful, boys,' he said, in regard to the meaning of words, that have an exactly similar sound. For instance, the spine is what most of us wear down the middle of our backs. But Spine, the country in Europe what your teacher has been telling you about—that is a different affair altogether'."

Curious Point of Law.

A curious point in lunacy law was mentioned at Highgate, England, when a man who absconded from Colney Hatch Mental Hospital last November was remanded on a charge of stealing clothes and jewellery from the nurses' quarters. It was explained that if an escaped inmate evaded capture for fourteen days he could not be taken back without being recertified.

Do not fail to see the handsome embroidery made by the Russian peasants, at the Bazaar in the Town Hall on the 6th of December.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Madge Bellamy and Cullen Landis and Oscar, the big elephant, the largest animal in moving pictures, present "THE SOUL OF THE BEAST."

Also a good Comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Wallace Reid, in "THIRTY DAYS," a rip roaring, jazz snorting love farce, all about a man who went to jail for thirty days to keep his eyes out of mischief. Wally was never so funny and full of pep as in this smile-a-minute farce romance.

Also a 2-reel Comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

There is a rich man, a poor man, a beggar man, a thief and Dorothy McNaill in this wonderful picture of "MIGHTY LAK A ROSE," a symphony of life in the high and low places.

Also a special 2-reel comedy.

Admission : Children 15c. ; Adults 25c.

Black's 5-Piece Orchestra every Wednesday night.

STRAND THEATRE

Ethel Clayton presents "THE REMITTANCE WOMAN," an 8-reel special.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

BATTERIES

NOTE THE PRICES AND BUY NOW.

6 Volt 40 A H Hart Radio Battery..... $10.95
6 Volt 60 A H Hart Radio Battery..... $12.95
6 Volt 80 A H Hart Auto mobile Battery for Ford, Chevrolet, McLaughlin $16.95
6 Volt 100 A H for McLaughlin, Gray Dort, Oldsmobile..... $16.95

C. A. ANDERSON & SON, DISTRIBUTORS.

Pember's Hair - Goods

J. B. KNIGHT will be at the

Campbell House

—on—

Tuesday, December 11th

Showing new styles in Ladies' and Gents' Hair Goods. Sole makers of DORENWEND'S SANITARY patent Toupees and Wigs. Free advice on scalp diseases.

Phone Mr. Knight for appointments.

W. T. PEMBER, 129 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.

When Looking for Christmas Presents

Call and see my stock of table and boudoir lamps, irons, toasters, curling irons, heating pads, Premier vacuum cleaners, wire shapes for lamps and portable heaters.

Also National Electric Ranges, one, two and three burner plates. Hurley Superior washing machine. Agent for Caron Farm Lighting Plant.

Vine's Electric Shop

Market Square, Napanee

'Phone 367.

Liberal Banquet.

In response to the express wish of a large number of Liberals throughout the Province of Ontario, that some tangible form of appreciation be shown the Hon. Geo. P. Graham for his long services to the Liberal Party, and more immediately his splendid work at the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva, and the Imperial Conference in London, it has been decided to tender him a banquet at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday, December 12th, at 7 p.m. All classes of Liberals have received the suggestion with the greatest enthusiasm. A number of Cabinet Ministers will attend this function and will take part in the program.

Well-Known Surveyor Killed.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—While crossing the plaza in front of the Chateau Laurier, George L. Rainboth, 39 years of age, Dominion land surveyor, of the Geodetic Survey, Department of the Interior, was fatally injured Saturday night when knocked down by an automobile driven by George E. Heath, clerk in the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Heath was arrested on a charge of manslaughter, and was released to-day on bail of $3,000.

George L. Rainboth was the son of the late George C. Rainboth, C.E., who surveyed much of Ottawa city. He was a graduate of Queen's University, and an Ontario and Quebec land surveyor.

Gen. Otter Eighty Years Old.

TORONTO, Dec. 3.—Gen Sir William D. Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O., who celebrates his eightieth birthday today, will no doubt receive many congratulations. Although not born in Toronto, he has been a resident of the city from an early age, and his military record, including service in the Fenian Raid, North-West Rebellion and South African War, has been a distinguished one.

Runs Before Automobile.

TORONTO, Dec. 3. — Running across the street in front of his home, Roxborough street east, Saturday evening, John M. Duff, aged five years, was run over and killed by an automobile. The father, J. M. Duff, barrister, had crossed the street to speak to friends in an automobile, and the little fellow was hurrying after him, when he ran in front of an advancing car.

C. A. DeWITT

Assurance

THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS-TIERNEY UNDERTAKERS

FUNERAL EQUIPMENT MATTRESS WINDOW SHADES

Xmas Cards and Booklets.

The largest stock and the greatest variety ever shown in Napanee. Bought last summer, and made after selected, and offered at prices that cannot be bettered. Beautiful cards at 2 for 5 c. at

HENRY'S BOOKSTORE.

If you want results use The Express "Want Column." It is a good advertising medium.

To McLaughlin Owners :

McLaughlin-Buick Garage

East Street, - Napanee

Authorized McLaughlin Service Station

Full Supply of Parts !

Drive in and let us look your car over and we will quote you a price for your work before starting the job.

Car Washing.

Full line of Tires, Accessories, Gas, Oils, Etc.

All work guaranteed.

SERVICE : Our Motto.

PLUMLEY & CLAPP

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all

Genuine

BAYER

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for Perusal by the Readers of Our Paper.

TUESDAY.

Crime epidemic rages in New York. New Franco-American cable is laid.

French railroad will span Sahara desert.

St. John's, Nfld., and Britain speak over radio.

Roman Pontiff to create a number of new cardinals.

Lord Cowan Chancellor fails so far to form cabinet.

Municipal nominations held in many Ontario towns and cities.

There are about 25,000 fake doctors practicing in the United States.

Archdeacon MacKay, friend of Confederates, dies at Prince Albert.

London alderman oppose restrictions on importation of Canadian cattle.

Gen. Yongi Inouye, representing Japanese Red Cross Society, is in Toronto.

Britain may protest against seizure of rum-runner Tomako of three-mile limit violated.

Within six months of being 100 years old Mrs. Margaret Jackson, of Windsor, dies.

Belgium seizes railroad rolling stock belonging to Germany to satisfy indemnity.

Labor men appear before Premier Ferguson seeking more effective fair wage legislation.

Rev. John Turnbull, pastor emeritus of West Presbyterian Church, Toronto, is dead.

Slopping breaks down in London cell when told girl he loved is dead from bullet wounds.

Six British warships steam out of Devonport for a ten months' cruise of all the seas where the Union Jack flies.

Gordon Foote, who thrust his head too far out of car window, was hit by passing train. Doctors fear his skull is fractured.

WEDNESDAY.

Jugo-Slavia demands that Germany pay debts.

Quebec will place brake on municipal borrowing.

Trade of Canada jumps 300 million dollars during past year.

Hunger strike in Berlin staged before old Imperial Palace.

Ontario Single Tax Association holds election of officers.

Hunters are lost near Sudbury and Orillon farmer is missing.

Unionist party in Britain to fight Red menace in Scotland.

Two fugitives from Guelph Prison farm arrested at Meaford.

An earthquake was registered on the Russo-Persian frontier.

British prohibition officers will use boats to catch rum-runners.

Conversations between Canada and Australia to increase trade.

U. S. claims seizure of Tomako ordered by Supreme Court decision.

Victoria wins Mutrock Cup series of 1923 by defeating S. P. S. 2 to 1.

U. S. farmers claim wheat is more easily produced in Canada than in States.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of Turkey is suffering from heart sickness.

French agreements with Ruhr magnates placed before Reparation commission.

Canadian Woollen Manufacturers' Association decides on establishment of special laboratory.

Dominic Nicolari, in Toronto jail for shooting of Mrs. Dambkoky, dies of self-inflicted injuries.

U. S. Tariff Commission begins an investigation into cost of producing wheat in Canada and United States.

Raymond Clarkson, Weston, aged 12, exhibiting yearling Angus steer, wins grand championship at Winter Fair.

United States amateur speed skating championship meet dates arranged to accommodate Olympic skaters.

THURSDAY.

Twentieth-eight child born to Vienna woman.

Hamilton medical men frown upon splitting of fees.

Cotton price is rising very rapidly in N. Y. market.

Milkmaid bank manager pleads guilty to defalcations.

Tangier agreement cements accord between Italy and Spain.

Strike threatens world tie-up of Japanese steamship lines.

Argentine Government abandons attempt to control cattle prices.

Mammoth live stock parade closes Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.

Lloyd George speaks in Lancashire and Premier Baldwin at Glasgow.

Many entries at Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph, which opens Friday.

Military forces take over Rhine Republic from provisional Government.

New Heraldic Order holds gorgeous ceremony in Westminster Abbey.

United States collected $6,170,198 in prohibition fines during four months.

Big price paid for block of Northern Life Assurance stock in fight for control.

Many Windsor people affected when Detroit ferry dock burns down, with $5,000,000 loss.

Breach of long standing between Italy and the vatican is not healed, says official organ.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture returns from England with good report of cattle trade prospects.

Norma Niblick, of Toronto, is acclaimed the prettiest girl on continent in the "Pageant of Pulchritude" in Madison Square Garden, New York.

J. P. Jaffray, Frank Stewart, Mrs. Horace Parsons and Miss Constance Boulton, all of Ontario, are named to go to Old Country to select emigrants.

FRIDAY

Dominion Dairy Conference opens at Ottawa.

Section man prevents wreck of the Maritime Express.

Italian Chamber ratifies trade convention with Canada.

Martha Eliot, screen actress, probably fatally burned.

Canadian cattle shown at English show get good publicity.

Willie Ritola won the Irish-American road race at Detroit.

Two Cornwall business blocks wiped out by $50,000 fire.

Cornell University beat Pennsylvania football team, 14—7.

British Government learns that Germany is rapidly rearming.

Proposed loan to Hungary will enable her to stabilize currency.

Canadian walkers who competed at New York were disqualified.

Leader of robber band sentenced at Orillia to five years in prison.

President Ebert is successful in forming another minority cabinet.

Alberta coal question discussed by Western Ontario Boards of Trade.

York County Council empowers Forest Hill to incorporate as village.

Grand champion steer of Royal Winter Fair sells for $1.55 per pound.

Lake freighter Lewiston went aground at Carpentier's Point. Crew are safe.

Russian lieutenant shot seven persons at Belgrade, and then committed suicide.

Canadian manufacturers stress need for higher protection of manufactured goods.

Man killed in elevator shaft, two children seriously injured when struck down by automobiles and one man injured, is Toronto's toll for Thursday.

Home Bank securities to be sold to satisfy claims of Federal Finance Department for advances amounting to $220,000.

SATURDAY.

Sixteenth annual Welsh Eisteddfod held in Toronto.

Labor party in British feel drag of capital levy plank.

"Ossie" Batzold wins four Hamilton swimming titles.

Forces urging Church Union hold united rally in Hamilton.

Men of 43rd Battery, C.F.A., hold annual banquet at Toronto.

Seven new clubs are admitted to Ontario Hockey Association.

German Chancellor Marx completes formation of ministry cabinet.

Premier King lands at Halifax on his return from Imperial Conference.

Secretary of State Hughes restates United States policy on foreign relations.

Lloyd George says Premier Baldwin's protection will not prevent unemployment.

Mussolini declares Italy is willing to give de jure recognition to Russian Government.

Farley at Ottawa on co-operation with U. S. against rum-running is brought to a close.

Canadian exhibitors and judges in full force for opening of Chicago's International Show.

Reparation Commission to appoint two committees of experts on German ability to pay.

Clarence Topping, charged with slaying London girl, remanded so that he may engage a lawyer.

Walking judges at New York meet are overruled and team prize is awarded to Canadian entrants.

Loren Murchison, star Newark sprinter, may have to retire on account of injuries received in automobile accident.

During the fiscal year ending June 30 last the Prohibition Bureau turned into the Treasury $5,142,598, representing fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures in conection with enforcement of dry laws.

Customs import duties in Canada for November this year showed a decrease of $738,856.66 from the same month last year, while excise taxes showed an increase of $6,9,7b9.92 over the same month last year.

A conference of power experts of twenty nations will be held in London in July. The conference will discuss hydro-electricity, coal and oil heat. Among the aims of the conference will be to standardize mechanical parts.

MONDAY.

Mail sacks are rided by seamen on ocean liner.

Sterling in Toronto, $4.44; at New York, $4.54.

Gen. Sir William Dillon Otter observes eighteen birthday.

Hamilton Collegiate players win game and round from Sarnia.

Memorial to fallen 204th Battalion unveiled in City Hall, Toronto.

Ontario Hockey Association provides scholarship as war memorial.

Robbers make unsuccessful attempt to hold up Toronto drug store.

Food prices take sudden and substantial drop in Hamburg, Germany.

Lloyd George predicts majority of million for free trade in British elections.

Canadian wheat wins 15 out of 25 prizes at Chicago in international show.

Gasoline fire on Detroit boat in Toronto harbor forces firemen to sink her.

Southern Alberta's newly discovered oil well performs stunts for interested visitors.

Royal Military College and Sarnia qualify for play in Dominion intermediate football final.

Cabinet Ministers gather in Ottawa to welcome Premier on his return from England.

Olympic team opens local hockey season by beating Kitchener in S.P.A. senior game by 6 to 2.

Quebec's Premier sympathizes with move to improve conditions in rural Protestant schools.

Queen's and University seniors retain Dominion football championship by trouncing Regina 54 to 0.

Bursting of huge guarding lake causes wiping out of three Italian villages and loss of 600 lives.

Miss Winnifred Edith Smith found dead near Queenwood from effect of revolver shot believed to have been self-fired.

Doukhobors' plan of common property being tested by law when member of community sells his produce privately.

Native Tripoli Cavalry Rout Rebels

TRIPOLI, Africa, Dec. 3.—A number of skirmishes have occurred between loyal troops and Arab rebels in the last few days, some three hundred miles south of Tripoli. Native cavalry, under Mohammed Ben Hag, operating south of Misdam, met the rebels near Biren-Nasra, where a spirited engagement occurred. Fifty-six of the rebels were killed and 340 camels and 4,000 head of cattle were captured. The casualties among the cavalry were ten dead and twenty-six wounded.

Another action in the same territory routed the rebels, who left 15 dead and 156 camels.

BEE-KEEPING.

Winter Packing of Hives Singly or In Groups.

Whether the packing is in the form of winter cases set over single-walled hives with packing between, makes little if any difference so far as wintering is concerned, provided the packing is adequate. Neither does there seem to be any great difference in the way. They are winter packed in groups or in cases of four, six or more colonies in a packing case. The larger cases cost less per colony, but for convenience in handling the bees during the summer most beekeepers prefer to have not more than four colonies in one group, two facing east and two facing west. Sometimes only three colonies are provided in a group, preferring to have the hives all facing away from the prevailing winds; but this is not at all necessary. A wind break is provided and the entrances reduced as they should be.

If the lay of the land in the apiary makes it desirable to have the hives all face the same direction, either the two-colony winter cases or single-colony cases may be used. Experimenting several colonies in a row as so many disadvantages that this plan is not much followed. It usually results in drifting, and the inconvenience of either having hives close together during the summer or moving them apart in the spring is objectionable.

The amount of packing used by beekeepers varies all the way from less than two inches on the sides up to eight inches; on the top, from two or four inches up to a foot or more; and below the hive, from none at all to about four inches. There is now a strong tendency toward building standard winter packing cases to hold four inches of packing below, six inches on the sides, and eight inches or more than this is used. Colonies properly packed in such winter cases have been wintered well year after year in the extreme northern part of the United States and in Canada.

It is well to remember that the best packing properties of any packing material are in the minute air spaces within this material. If material too coarse, such as straw, excelsior, or coarse planer shavings, is used, the air spaces being large will permit some circulation and therefore a more rapid loss of heat. The packing material should be fine enough to prevent this. For the same reason the space between the walls of a double-walled hive should not be left unpacked. If the confined air in this space could not circulate there would be no need of packing, but the difference in the temperature of the inner and outer walls causes air currents within this so-called "dead-air" space that result in a rapid loss of heat unless this space is filled with packing. In this sense the function of the packing material is to prevent the movement of the air between the outer and the inner walls, the confined air itself being the means of preventing the rapid escape of the heat. When chaff is obtainable, fine planer shavings from a planing mill, forest leaves that are broken and crushed so that the spaces between are small, or dry sawdust are the materials most commonly used. In any case, the packing material must be kept dry since wet packing would be worse than none.—Gleanings in Bee Culture.

GOOD home-made bread has always been the chief food of the earth's sturdiest races. None of the breakfast foods or health foods can equal bread in nourishment. Good bread is the most digestible food as well as the cheapest.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

THREE VILLAGES RUINED

Mad Rush of Water Causes Six Hundred Deaths.

Great Dike Guarding Gleno Lake, Italy, Containing Ten Million Cubic Yards of Water, Bursts, Flooding Valley and Destroying Everything in Its Path—Three Villages Submerged.

BERGAMO, Dec. 3.—Six hundred dead, three villages destroyed, and fifty square miles made desolate. This was the toll of the flood from Gleno Lake, about 40 miles north of Milan, when the great dike guarding it collapsed on Saturday, releasing the irresistible force of the water, which, bursting forth in mad fury, carried all before it. It swept over the hills and down into the valleys for a distance of 15 miles to Lake Iseo, which checked the momentum of the vast stream, arresting its course.

Bergamo Valley to-day is nothing but a barren waste of mud and water—a vertable lake in which it is dangerous to venture, for in some places it is over a man's head. In this soggy mass the bodies of the victims are buried among piles of trees, telegraph poles, buildings and cars, here and there portions of broken walls project as mute evidence of the grandeur might with which the waters engulfed the region. The dominions are counted in the thousands, most of whom are searching for lost relatives, or searching for their bodies. The Bishop of Bergamo has received a telegraphic donation from the Pope for the purpose of undertaking immediately extensive relief.

There is great fear among the survivors of more dams breaking. The three villages almost completely destroyed were Dezzo, Corna, and Buegge. Of the 500 inhabitants of Dezzo only three survived. More than 100 are supposed to have perished in Corna, and an equal number in Buegge.

The disaster threatens to be one of the greatest of its kind because of the vast amount of water let loose at the country-side. It, covering hundreds of homes, whole families perished without even realizing the tragedy which overwhelmed them. A correspondent of the Associated Press visited the scene. The dike, situated three miles from the village of Dezzo, was an immense structure, four miles long and thirty-five yards thick. It served as a dam for the artificial lake, located about six thousand feet above the sea level, and containing ten million cubic yards of water, the source of which was mostly the glaciers of Gleno Mountain. This basin measured about four miles by two and cost thirty million lire.

Apparently the dike yielded through the immense pressure of the water, at the two ends where the masonry was imbedded in the mountain side. Torrential rains had occurred, and they continue, rendering the disaster more menacing for the homeless, and hindering relief work.

Thus far the dead are estimated at 600, but it has been impossible to ascertain the exact number for whole families are missing. The immense lakes and rivers have been raised fifteen to twenty feet, and on their surface float bodies some of which have travelled many miles from the altitude of 2,000 feet, carried by the awful deluge. A nurse who lived in Corna village was rescued from the water two miles from her home, while the entire family with whom she resided perished.

The Royal Engineers' relief corps has reached the scene, and is already beginning the construction of bridges across the flooded valley to aid the villages of Dezzo, Corna and Villamaggiore, which are surrounded by water, and whose inhabitants are in danger of starving.

Wins 15 Out of 25 Prizes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Canadians won 15 out of 25 prizes awarded in the land of spring judging at the close of the International Grain and Hay Show here Saturday night. The show is being held in connection with the International Live Stock Exhibition.

Major H. L. Grange, of Fenn, Alberta, won first prize for the best exhibit. The winner of this class in past shows has almost invariably carried away the grand prize for the best exhibit of wheat in the world.

Maurice Lux, 13, of Shelbyville, Mont., won the title of "Corn Prince" when his ten ears of white Dent corn won over several hundred entries. He also annexed the share of the $12,000 cash prize and the Junior Corn Cup.

MAJORITY IS CONCEDED

Great Britain's Political Armies Battling For Victory.

Consensus of Opinion In London Is That Baldwin Government Will Be Returned With Fewer Seats—Lloyd George Has Great Personal Success, and Hopes His Party Will Be Official Opposition.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Great Britain's opposing political armies of protection and free trade had a final resting spell yesterday in preparation for the three strenuous fighting days before Thursday next, when approximately eighteen million electors in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland will go to the polls and cast their votes in the third general election since the war.

All forecasts of the results have been extremely cautious, and even those political prognosticators who seem certain that the present Government will be returned to Westminster are not at all sure that its majority in the House of Commons will be sufficient to put through its program of tariff reform, an issue which brought about the dissolution of Parliament and the appeal to the voters.

The issues of the present campaign have cut across the traditional party platforms, making predictions as to the outcome difficult, and inability to gauge the women's attitude adds to the uncertainty of the result. The general lines the return of the Conservative Government with a workable majority in the House of Commons seems the beginning of a tariff wall around Great Britain somewhat similar to that around the United States. Victory for the Liberals means that Great Britain will continue as a free trade country, with the magnetic personality of Lloyd George dominating the scene. Although Mr. Asquith would head the Government, for a time at least. If the unexpected should happen, and the Labor party be returned victorious, it would mean that the rule of the two historic parties, which have alternately governed Great Britain for two and a half centuries would end, and Westminster Palace would house its first Socialist House of Commons.

The consensus of opinion in London to-day—is that Premier Baldwin's party will retain power, but will be reduced in majority. No one outside the professional party boosters expects the Conservatives to gain, and it seems to be generally agreed they will lose fifteen or twenty to thirty seats. The loss of twenty seats would cut Baldwin's majority to 37.

So far the Labor party vote, observers think it will materially hold its own ,and may lose five to ten seats. The Liberals would, therefore, appear to stand to win some twenty-five seats.

Lloyd George has been having great personal success in his whirlwind campaign, but outside of his personal brilliance he has little election material with which to make a dramatic party performance for, for the Liberals completely overshadows that of Mr. Asquith, who appears to make no strong popular appeal.

It is understood that Lloyd George has no hope of his party obtaining a majority of the seats in the House, but hopes by his party to be well ahead of the Labor party and thus make it the official Opposition, which would free him from responsibility of placing himself in a position of great advantage for the next election, which even now, it is predicted, will come within a year.

Foreign politics play a very small role in the campaign. All three parties would like to see France get out of the Ruhr, but all three lack any real program for forcing her to do so. No leader has introduced any new ideas on world affairs.

CANADIAN YACHT SEIZED.

Night Delivery of Liquor Detected by Port Jefferson.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—For the second time within a month a luxury vessel flying the British flag has been captured by customs officials as a liquor runner. Early Saturday the Canadian yacht Dragon, one of the finest boat ever seized in New York waters, was taken near Port Jefferson, Long Island, after a running battle of men from the office of Surveyor of the Port Thomas W. Whittle. The capture of the yacht followed the arrangement by the Province of Canada and United States representatives to curb the shipping of liquor from the Dominion to this country, one result of which was the agreement providing that the clearance of ships destined for United States ports with whiskey cargoes be prevented.

The Dragon is a large steam turbine vessel and is magnificently equipped throughout, apparently having been built for a pleasure craft and not to serve as a liquor runner. First Deputy Surveyor of the Port, after an examination of records, said the yacht was the finest vessel ever captured here.

British Goods Costly.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A speaker at a Liberal meeting in Montreal last night, giving the audience an illustration of tariffs said: "I bought this knife I am carrying in Montreal for $55. It would cost me here three guineas (about $15). This tie is of English make, and cost me $4. I bought this coat (pulling it) for $60. These socks are also of English make, and cost me $4. They are purchasable here for 8½ shillings ($2.05). This waistcoat I paid $15. You can buy them here for 35 shillings ($8.40). I was on a trip to Canada and I was astonished at the prices there. Even working-class homes cost a rental of $50 monthly, £10 in our currency."

Vesuvius Brakes Into Eruption.

ROME, Dec. 3.—Mount Vesuvius suddenly broke into eruption last evening, throwing a steady column of fire into the starlit night and affording a magnificent spectacle.

Probably the earthquake reported from Ceprano, Department of Rome, is connected with the activities of Vesuvius. There were three seconds and, while it did no damage, so terrified the people that they passed the night in the open.

Earl Loreburn Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Earl Loreburn, Lord High Chancellor of England from 1905 to 1912, died on Friday at Deal.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern $1.04¾.

Manitoba Oats—No. 2 C.W., 42¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 41c.

Manitoba barley—Not quoted

All of the above c.i.f. bay ports.

American Corn—No. 2 yellow, not quoted.

Ontario Oats—No. 3 white, 38c to 40c, according to freights outside.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, 94c to 95c, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—Sample, $1.50 to $1.55, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 58c to 60c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 70c to 73c, according to to freights outside.

Ontario Flour—90 p.c. patent, $4.75, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment; Ontario flour, 90 p.c. patent, $4.75, in jute bags, Toronto shipments; Ontario flour, 90 p.c. patent, $4.25, bulk, seaboard, prompt shipment.

Bran—No. 2, 32c to 35c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba Flour—First patent, $6.30, Toronto, second patent, $5.80, Toronto.

Millfeed—Delivered Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, $27; shorts, per ton, $30; middlings, per ton, $36; good feed flour, per bag, $2.00.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, Dec. 3.—The supply of cattle offered for sale at the Union Stock Yards last week was hardly as large as in the previous period, but prices held practically unchanged. Market conditions were again a repetition of the past week, with the exception of the lack of any demand for export cattle. There was a good demand for butcher cattle at satisfactory prices, but the bulk of the offering was again largely made up of common and unfinished stock.—

Export steers sold from $6 to $7. Cows are mostly of poor quality and the best butchers sold from $4 to $5. With the others ranging from $1.50 to $3.50. Heavy bulls sold up to $4.50, with bolognas down to $2.25. Light stockers sold from $4 to $4.50, and good feeders from $4 to $5.75. Milkers and springers sold from $70 to $110 for the best selections.

The opening of hogs last week exceeded 1,000 head and was the heaviest for the year to date. A steady price of $8.25 has been guaranteed to shippers for the opening market, but on Wednesday, packers effected a cut of 25c cwt. The market closed with the being paid for thick smooths and $8.00 for selects, fed and watered.

The opening lamb trade was draggy and there were about 1,000 unsold at the close. The bulk brought $10.50 to $11, with a few at $11. Closing prices were down about 41 cwt. with handyweights from $9.50 to $10 and heavies at $9.25.

Despite a light offering of calves the trade in this section weakened on the mid-week market. Prices were about 50c cwt. lower, with good to choice vealers selling from $9 to $10. Some heavy grassers were taken for feeding from $2 to $4.50 cwt.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards last night for to-day's market were: Cars, 304; cattle, 6,441; calves, 1,078; hogs, 5,677; sheep, 1,778.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; around 10c higher; bulk 190 to 225-pound averages, $6.90 to $7.10; few light weight around $7.15 to $7.25; bulk and choice 240 to 275-pound butchers, $6.70 to $7.00; top, $7.25; bulk desirable packing sows, $6.25 to $6.50; slaughter pigs steady; bulk strong weight, $6.75 to $6.90; packer top, $7.00.

Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; compared week ago fed steers, yearlings and fat she stock and stockers and feeders 25c to 50c lower; bulk beef cutters strong; bulls, 10c to 25c up; vealers, $1 to $1.25 higher; few head $12.50 to $13.25; best show fed heavy, $12.25; few weighty above fed steers' bulk prices; liest steers, $8.40 to $10.75; stockers and feeders, $5.50 to $7.50; she stock, $4 to $6.50; canners and cutters, $2.50 to $3.40; veal calves, $8.50 to $9.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; steady; few loads choice wooled lambs, $13; compared with week ago, fat lambs, 50c to 75c higher; yearlings, 25c to 50c higher; fat sheep, 25c to 50c up; feeding lambs steady; bulk lambs, $12.50 to $13.50; fat yearlings wethers, $10 to $11; aged wethers, $8 to $8.75; fat ewes, $4 to $5; bulk feeding lambs, $11.50 to $12.25.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 250; slow and steady. Calves—Receipts, 100; active, 50c higher, $4 to $13.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,200; active, pigs steady; others 25 to 50 higher; heavy, $7.40 to $7.50; mixed and yorkers, $7.25 to $7.40; light yorkers, $6 to $7; pigs, $6.50 to $6.75; roughs, $4; stags, $3.50 to $4.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,600; active and steady; others unchanged.

Canadian Building Finished Soon.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—The Department of Public Buildings and Grounds received a cable stating the Canadian building at the British Empire Exhibition, Wembly Park, will be completed from top to bottom and ready in place by April 1st. The Canadian building is much further advanced than any in the park and the only difficulty has been met through lack of facilities for transporting supplies and materials to the grounds. Labor costs have been somewhat higher than anticipated, but it was felt it would be more economical to go ahead and secure early completion than to be at the mercy of employes toward the opening of the exhibition, when all buildings would be necessarily completed at a rush. Both Australia and New Zealand admit that Canada has stolen a march on them and secured greater results.

Notice

The Subscribers of

Perry Telephone System

will please call at the office for

New Directory.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Thursday, December 13, 1923, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. at the office of Herrington, Warner & Grange, in the town of Napanee, the west half of Lot No. 8, in the 3rd Concession in the Township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox and Addington.

This is a very desirable farm, situated on the Belleville road, about four miles from the Town of Napanee.

Terms of Sale: 10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of the sale, and the balance to be paid within 30 days.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Herrington, Warner & Grange, Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
Dated at Napanee this 22nd day of Nov., A.D. 1923. 52-b

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of Peter Davis, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims against the estate of Peter Davis, late of the Township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox and Addington, gentleman, deceased, who died on the 8th day of November, 1923, are required to deliver or send to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of December, A.D., 1923, full particulars of their claims duly verified.

And further take notice that after the said 10th day of December, A.D., 1923, the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, and shall not be liable to any person or persons whose claims they shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for the said Estate.
Dated this 2nd day of November, 1923. 49-d

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of John English, Solicitor, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims against the estate of John English, late of the town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Solicitor, deceased, who died on the 19th day of December, A.D., 1923, full particulars of their claims duly verified.

And further take notice that after the said fifteenth day of December, A.D., 1923, the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate and shall not be liable to any person or persons whose claims they shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

J. M. SIMPSON.
Solicitor for the said estate.
Dated this 15th day of November, 1923.

Wait Till You See

THE CHAMPION

IT'S A KNOCKOUT

The Only Versatile Car

PAUL'S GARAGE, NAPANEE, ONTARIO

Roland Yorke

By MRS. HENRY WOOD

AUTHOR OF

"East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," "The Channings," "Lord Oakburn's Daughters" Etc.

"It belonged to a taller man than I, am—the Rev. Mr. Yorke, the clergyman explained. "But now, sir, do you suppose I should have dared to hold that sacred service over a man who had wilfully destroyed himself?"

"But instead of there being proof that he did not wilfully destroy himself, there is very proof that he did," argued Mr. Butterby.

"Every apparent proof; I admit that; but I know—I know that the proofs are in some strange way false," got real."

"The death was real; the pistol was real; the writing on the note-paper was real."

"I know. I cannot see how or whence elucidation shall come. My suggestion I will freely give you, Mr. Butterby; it is not clear that no person got access to the drawing-room after the departure from it of Mr. Bede Greatorex. At least, to my mind. I only mention this thought," concluded Mr. Ollivera, rising to close the interview. "Should you succeed in gleaning anything, address a communication to me, to the care of Greatorex and Greatorex."

"Stop a moment," replied Mr. Butterby, as they were going out. "Who holds the paper that was found on the table?"

"I," said Frank Greatorex. "Some of them would have had it destroyed; Kene and my brother among them; they could not bear to look at it. But I thought my father might like to see it first, and took it into my own possession."

A faint smile crossed the lip of the police agent. "Considering the two gentlemen you mention are in the law, it doesn't say much for their friendship, to rush at destroying the only proof there may remain to us of anybody else's being guilty."

"But then, you know, they do not admit that any one else could have been guilty," replied Frank Greatorex. "And, my dear sir, they are not; and Kene only looks upon it as a possible case of insanity. Do you want to see the paper? I have it in my pocket."

"Perhaps you'd not mind leaving it with me for a day or two," said Mr. Butterby. "I'll take every care safe so you when I've done with it."

Frank Greatorex took the paper from his pocket-book and handed it to the agent. It was folded round an envelope now. Mr. Butterby took possession of it and attended his guests to the door. It was upon this interview that Mr. Butterby terminated as he took his tea on the Friday evening. In his own opinion it was the most unreasonable thing in the world that anybody should have a doubt upon the verdict. Nothing but perversity. He judged it—and he was a knowledgeable man—to be in accordance with the facts, as given in evidence. Excepting perhaps in one particular. Had he been on the jury he should have held out for a verdict of insanity.

"They are but a set of bumbleheads at the best," soliloquised Mr. Butterby pugnaciously next day to the twelve men who had returned the verdict, as he took a large bite out of his last piece of well-buttered pikelet. Juries for the most part always are; if they have got any brains they send them wool-gathering then. Sunshine, the butter and cheese man, told me he did say something about insanity; and he was foreman, too; but the rest of 'em and the coroner would have none of it. It don't much matter, for he got the burial rites after all, poor fellow; but if I'd been them, I should have gave him the benefit of the doubt."

Stopping in his observations to put the rest of the pikelet in his mouth. Mr. Butterby went on again as he ate it.

"It might have been that—insanity; but as to the—other suspicion, there's no grounds whatever to go on the face of things at present. If such is to be raised I shall have to set to work and hunt 'em up. Create 'em as it were. "Don't quarrel before says that young clergyman last night when he sat here; "your expenses shall be reimbursed to you with interest." As if I could care a straw out of nothing! I'm not a French Procureur Imperial. There's something else about the case, though, straightforward as it seems. I've thought so from the first. That girl's dream, for example, which she says she had of her cousin at the grave. It was curious. Did Dicky Jones should just be looking on at her," added Mr. Butterby, slightly diverging from the girl's dream to consecutive thought; "curious that Dick should have come up such at all. First, Aletha Rye tells me didn't do it, and, that, I'm sure, is true. Then Kene, too—but he points to insanity; and now the young fellow, Francis Greatorex. Suppose I go over the case again?"

Stretching out his hand, Mr. Butterby pulled the bell-rope—an old-fashioned twisted blue cord with a handle at the end; and a young servant came in.

"Shut the shutters," said he.

While this was in progress, he took two candles from the mantelpiece, and lighted them. The girl went away with the tea-tray. He then unlocked his bureau, and from one of its pigeon-holes brought forth a few papers, memoranda, and the ROLAND YORKE 3. 1923

like, which he studied in silence, one after the other.

"The parson's right," he began presently; "if there is a loophole it's where he said—that Dicky should get into the room after the departure of Mr. Greatorex. Let's sum the points up."

John Ollivera, counsel-at-law. He comes in on the Saturday with the other barristers, ready for the 'sizes. Has a cause or two coming on at 'em, in which he expects to shine. Goes to former lodgings at Jones', and shows himself as full of sense and sagity as usual; and he'll get his share of both. Spends Saturday evening at his friend's, Mrs. Jolliffe's, the colonel's widow; is sweet, Mrs. Jones thinks, on one of the young ladies; thought so when he was down last October. Gets home at ten, like a decent man, works at his papers till twelve, and goes to bed."

Mr. Butterby made a pause here, both his fingers resting on the table, giving a nod, as if his reflections were satisfactory, he lifted his hands and began again.

"Sunday. Hands public worship, and takes the sacrament. That's not like the act of one who knows he is on the eve of a bad deed. Attends again after breakfast, with Mrs. Bugges, and hears the sperm a child has preach. Attends again in the afternoon, and hears another actual, in Miss Jolliffes with him. Dines at Jones' at five, spends evening at Joliffes. Home early, and to bed."

Once more the hands were lifted. Has his breakfast (bacon and eggs), and goes to the Nat Brits Coun. Says there's past three. Has the afternoon, tells Kene he must go out of court to keep an appointment that wasn't a particularly pleasant one, and goes away. Arrives at Jones' at half-past four; passes Mrs. Jones in that there small back hall of theirs. Saw him as he looks (tried) answers that he is tired and has got a headache; court was close. Goes up to his sitting-room and get his papers about; papers found afterwards, on examination, to relate to the cause coming on on Tuesday morning). Girl takes up his dinner; but sees it's busy at his papers again, and she fetches things away. Rings for his lamp early, quarter-past six may be, nearly daylight still; and puts it on table, draws down blinds himself as if in a hurry to be at work again. Close upon this Mr. Bede Greatorex and Frank Greatorex has come down direct from London (sent by old Greatorex) to confer with Ollivera on the Thursday, stays with him for more than an hour. Makes an appointment with him for Tuesday morning. Jones' nephew, going nobody's way, they don't offer him a lift, and shows Mr. Bede Greatorex out. Might be half-past seven then, or two or three minutes over it; call it half-past. Ollivera never seen again alive. Found dead next morning in arm-chair; pistol fallen from right hand, shot right and central in the heart. Same chair he had been sitting in when at his papers, but drawn aside now at corner of table. Aletha Rye tells him. Tells a cock-and-bull tale of having been frightened by a dream. Dreamt he was in the sitting-room at her cousin's, goes to see (she says) that he was not there, dead. Finds him there dead, however, just as (she says) she saw him in her dream. Subsequent rushes out for doctor, meets me, and I am the first in the room. Doctor comes, first; Kene comes (some nephew fetching him); then Kene fetches Bede Greatorex. Doctor says death must have took place previous evening, and not later than eight o'clock. Mrs. Jones is positive the lamp did not burn more than an hour and a half; but she's one of the positive ones at all times, and evidence against is fallible. Now then, let's stop."

Mr. Butterby puts his hands one over the other, and looked well down on them, pausing before he spoke again.

"It draws the space into an uncommon narrow compass itself. When Bede Greatorex leaves at half-past seven, Ollivera is alive and well—as he and Jones' nephew both testify to the end, according to the evidence of the surgeon, and the negative testimony of the oil in the lamp, begin dead by eight. He did not draw the pistol on himself, somebody came in and shot him.

"Did he draw it on himself? I say, yes," Coroner and Jury said. Yes. This public say Yes. Aletha Rye and the Rev. Mr. Ollivera say No. If we all was wrong—and I don't say but that there's just a loophole of possibility of it—and them two are right, why, then, it was murder. And done with uncommon craftiness. Let's look at the writing.

"Those nigh-class lawyers are not good for much in criminal cases, hasn't seen an inch beyond their noses; they don't practice at the Old Bailey, they don't," remarked Mr. Butterby, as he took from the table before him the unfinished note found on Mr. Ollivera's table, the loan of which he had begged from Frank Greatorex. "The idea of their proposing to destroy this, because they couldn't bear to look at it!" Kene, too; and Bede Greatorex! they might have known better. I'll take care of it now."

Holding it close to one of the candles, the detective examined it; and intently, comparing the concluding words, uneven, blotted, as if written with an agitated hand, with the plain collected characters of the lines that were undoubtedly Mr. Ollivera's. When he did arrive at a conclusion it was a summary one, and he put down the paper with an emphatic thump.

"May I be shot myself if I believe the two writings is by the same hand!"

Mr. Butterby's surprise may plead excuse for his grammar. He had never, until this moment, thought that the writing was all one person.

"I'll show this to an expert. People don't write the same at all times; they'll make their capitals quite different in the same day, as anybody with any experience knows. Then they don't often make their small letters different—neither do men study to alter their usual formation of letters when about to shoot themselves; the pen does its work then spontaneous; naturally. These small letters are different, several of them, the r, the p, the e, the a, the d all them are as opposite as light and dark, and I don't think the last was written by Mr. Ollivera."

It was a grave conclusion to come to; partially startling even to him, who was too much at home with crime and criminals to be startled easily.

"Let's assume that it is so for a bit, and see how it works that way," resumed the officer. "We've all been mistaken, let's say; Ollivera did not shoot himself; some one goes in and shoots him. Was it man or woman; was it an inmate of the house, or not an inmate? How came it to be done? What was the leading cause? Was the pistol (lying convenient on the table) took up incidental in the course of talking and fired by the adventure? or did they get to quarrelling and the other shot him in malice—or was it a planned premeditate murder? one stealing in to do it in cold blood? Halt a bit here, Jonas Butterby! The first—done in headventure? No. If any honest man had so shot another, he'd be the first to run out and get a doctor to him. No. Disposed of. The second—done in malice during a quarrel? Yes; midst the lave been. The third—done in planned deliberation? Of that would be the most likely of all, but for the fact (very curious fact in the supposition) of the pistol's having been Mr. Ollivera's, and picked up to suit from there to hand. Looking at it in either of these two views, there's mystery. The last in regard to the point how he managed; the other in regard to the secrecy with which the murderer must have got in. If that locked girl had seen all over. She—Mrs. Jones—she ought to have been, with the chain of the door up, it might never have happened," concluded Mr. Butterby, with satisfaction.

"Between half-past seven and eight, Needn't look much before or much beyond that hour. Girl says nobody came to the house at all, except Jones' nephew, and Jones' sister-in-law. Jones' nephew did not stay; he left the book and went off again at half-past seven, close on the heels of Bede Greatorex, Mr. Ollivera being then alive. Presently, nearer eight, Aletha Rye goes in for a pattern, she says, and she stays upstairs, according to the girl's statement, a quarter of an hour."

Mr. Butterby came to a sudden pause. He faced the fire now, and sat staring into it as if he were searching for the key of all mysteries.

"It does not take a quarter of an hour to get a pattern. I should say not. And there was her queer dream, too. Described it the queer manner that one had a dream. Dreams, indeed!—moonshine. Did she invent that dream as an excuse for having gone into the room to find him? And then took at her persistence from the first that it was not a suicide! And her queer state of mind and manner since! Dicky Jones told me last night when I met him by the hop-market, that she says she's haunted by Mr. Ollivera's spirit. Why should she be, I wonder? I mean, why should she fancy it? It's odd; very odd. The young woman, as he does, has always shown out sensible, in the short while this city has known her.

"That Godfrey Pitman," resumed the speaker. "The way that man's name got brought up by the servant was sudden. I should like to know who he is, and what his business might have been. He was in hiding; that's what he was. Stopping indoors for a cold and a hacking cough! No doubt! But it does not follow that because he might have been in some trouble of his own, he had anything to do with Mr. Ollivera's business. In fact, he couldn't have had, leaving by the five o'clock train for Birmingham. I'll just denuise him."

"And now for the result?" concluded Mr. Butterby with great deliberation. "The result is that I feel inclined to think the young parson may be right in saying it was not a suicide. What it was, I can't yet make my mind up to give an opinion upon, but I'll inquire into it, and in a bit in a quiet manner?—and, to begin with, I'll make a friendly call on Miss Aletha Rye to-morrow. She won't answer anything that it does not please her to, and it never pleases her to be questioned; on the other hand, what she does please to say is to be relied upon, for she'd not tell a lie to save herself from hanging. As to Dicky—with that long tongue of his, he can be pumped dry."

Mr. Butterby locked up his papers, blew out the candles, took his hat, and went away.

CHAPTER VI.

Godfrey Pitman.

Mrs. Jones was in her parlor, doing nothing—with the exception of dropping an occasional observation from her lips occasionally. Something had just happened to annoy her very exceedingly. The parlor was not large, was convenient and well fitted up. Mrs. Jones sat at the table, some work before her, in the shape of sundry packages of woollen, brought in from the shop to be examined, sorted, and put to rights. But she was not doing it. Miss Rye sat on the other side of the table, stitching the seams of a grown-body by the light of the moderator lamp. The shop was just closed.

It had happened that Dicky Jones, about tea-time that evening, had strayed into his next-door neighbor's to get a chat. The best of the conversation fell, naturally enough, on the recent calamity in Mr. Jones' house; in fact, Mr. Jones found his neighbor devouring the full account of it in the Friday evening weekly newspaper, just damp from the press.

A few minutes had back went Dicky to his own parlor, his mouth full of news; the purport of which was that the lodger, Godfrey Pitman, who had been supposed to leave the house at half-past four, to take the Birmingham train, did not really quit it until some two or three hours later. It had not been Mrs. Jones if she had refrained from telling her husband to hold his tongue for a fool; and of asking furthermore whether he had been drinking or dreaming. Upon which Dicky gave his authority for what he said. Their neighbor, Thomas Cause, had watched the lodger to go away later, with his own eyes. Mr. Cause, a quiet tradesman getting on in years, was fetched in, and a skirmish ensued. He asserted that he had sees the lodger come out of the house and go up the street by Asspliaht, carrying his blue bag; and he persisted in the assertion, in spite of Mrs. Jones' tongue. She declared he had not seen anything of the sort; that either his spectacles or the street lights had deceived him. And neither of them would give in to the other. Leaving matters in this unsatisfactory state, the neighbor went out again. Mrs. Jones exploded a little, and then had leisure to look at her sister, who had been still and silent during the discussion. Still and silent she remained; but her face had turned white, and her eyes wore a wild, frightened expression.

"What on earth's the matter with you?" demanded Mrs. Jones.

"Nothing," said Miss Rye, catching hold of her work with nervous, trembling fingers. "Only I can't bear to hear it spoken of."

"If Mr. Pitman didn't go away till later, that accounts for the tallow-grease in his room," suddenly interposed Susan Mary, who, pushing open the parlor door, caught the thread of the matter in dispute.

Mrs. Jones turned upon her. "Tallow-grease!"

"I didn't see it till this afternoon," explained the girl. "With all the commotion there has been in the house I never so much as opened the room door till to-day since Mr. Pitman went out of it. The first thing I saw was the largest covering of tallow-grease; a whole colony of them: and I know they were not there on the Monday afternoon. They is there still."

Mrs. Jones went upstairs at once, the maid following her. Sure enough the tallow-drops were there, in profusion on the square piece of carpet, some on the boarded floor; but all were very near together. The candlestick and candle, from both which had no doubt dropped, stood on the wash-hand stand at Mrs. Jones' elbow, as she wrathfully gazed.

"He must have been lighting of his candle sideways," remarked the girl to her mistress; "or else have shook it about in the room in some thing on the floor. If he stopped as late as old Cause says, why, in course, he'd need a candle."

Mrs. Jones came down again, her temper by no means improved. If the lodger missed his train (as she now believed he might have done) and came back to wait for a later one, his duty was to have announced himself, and asked leave to stay. In which case, as the tallow-drops and Mr. Cause, she put but little faith in the matter. Shortly after this there came a ring at the side-door and Mr. Butterby's voice was heard in the passage.

"Don't say anything to him about it," said Miss Rye hastily in a low tone.

"About what?" demanded Mrs. Jones, aloud.

"About that young man's not going away as soon as we thought he did. It's nothing to Butterby."

There was no time for more. Mr. Butterby was shown in, and came forward with a small present for Mrs. Jones. It was only a bunch of violets; but then, in spite of the inclemency, was fond of flowers, and received them graciously, calling to Susan to bring a wine-glass of water. He had come by the side-door to see him, by the fire, putting his hat in the corner behind. Miss Rye, after saluting him, had resumed work, and sat with her head turned to the fire, partially away from his view; Mrs. Jones, at the other side of the table, faced him.

"Where's Jones?" asked Butterby.

"Jones is off, as usual," replied Jones' wife. "No good to ask where he is after the shop's shut; often not before it."

It was an unlucky question, bringing back all the acrimony which the violets had partially soothed away. Butterby coughed, and began talking of recent events in a sociable, friendly manner, just as if he had been Miss Jones' brother, and not in his life heard of so rare an animal as a detective.

"It's an uncommon annoying thing to have had happen in your house, Mrs. Jones! As if it couldn't as well have took place in anybody else's! There's enough barristers lodging in the town at assize time, I hope. But there' luck's everything. I'd have given five shillings out of my pocket to have stopped it."

"So would I; for-his sake as well as for mine," was Mrs. Jones' answer.

"Have you had any more dreams, Miss Rye?"

"No," replied Miss Rye, holding her stitching closed to the light for a moment. "That one was enough."

"Dreams is curious things; not to be despised," observed crafty Mr. Butterby; than whom there was not a more sceptical dreamer in the world but was those who professed to have them; more than he. "But I've known so-called dreams to be nothing in the world but waking thoughts. Are you sure that one of yours was a dream, Miss Rye?"

"I would rather not talk of it, if you please," she said. "Talking can not bring Mr. Ollivera back to life."

"What makes you persist in thinking he did not kill himself?"

Mr. Butterby had gradually edged his chair forward on the hearthrug, so as to obtain a side view of Miss Rye's face. Perhaps he was surprised, perhaps not, to see it suddenly flush, and then become deadly pale.

"Just look here, Miss Rye. If he did not do it, somebody else did. And I should like to glean a little insight as to whether or not there are grounds for that new light, if there's any to be gleaned."

"Why, what on earth! are you talking up that crochet, Butterby."

"Not I. I should like to show your sister that he; suspicions are wrong; she'll worrit herself into a skeleton, else. See here: whatever happened, and however it happened, it must have been between half-past seven and eight. You were in the place part of that half-hour, Miss Rye. And heard nobody."

"I have already said so."

"Shut up in your room at the top of the house; looking for—what was it?—a parcel?"

"A pattern—a pattern of a sleeve. But I had to open parcels, for I could not find it, and stayed searching. It had slopped between one drawer and another at the back."

"It must have took you some time," remarked Mr. Butterby, keeping his face on the genial fire and his eyes on Miss Rye.

"I suppose it did. Susan says I was upstairs a quarter of an hour, but I don't think it was so long as that. Eight o'clock struck after I got back to Mrs. Wilson's."

Mrs. Butterby paused. Miss Rye resumed after a minute.

"I don't think any one could have come in legitimately without my hearing them on the stairs. My room is not at the top of the house, it is on the same floor as Mrs. Jones'; the back room, immediately over the bedroom that was occupied by Mr. Ollivera. My door was open, and the drawers in which I was searching stood close to it. If any—"

"What d'ye mean by legitimate?" interrupted Mr. Butterby, turning to take a full look at the speaker.

"Openly; with the noise one usually makes in coming upstairs. But if any one crept up secretly, of course I should not have heard it. Susan persists in declaring she never lost sight of the front door at all; I don't believe her."

"Nobody does believe her," snapped Mrs. Jones. "She confesses now that she ran in, twice or thrice to look to the fire."

"Oh! she does, does she," cried Mr. Butterby. "Leaving the door open, I suppose?"

"Leaving it to take care of itself. She says she shut it; I say I know she didn't. Put it at the best, it was not fastened; and anybody might have walked in and walked in that had a mind to, and robbed the house."

"But as the house was not robbed, why we may conclude nobody did come in," observed the visitor. "As to the verdict—I don't see yet any reason for Miss Rye's disputing it. Mr. Ollivera was a favorite, I suppose."

The remark did not please Miss Rye. Her cheek flushed, her work fell, and she rose from her seat to turn on Mr. Butterby.

"The verdict was a wrong verdict. Mr. Ollivera was murdered by Bede Greatorex and just man. Never a better went out of the world."

"If I don't believe you were in love with him!" cried Mr. Butterby.

"Perhaps I was," came the unexpected answer; but the speaker seemed to be in no way agitated by the hastily what she said. "It would not have hurt either him or me."

Gathering her work, cotton, scissors in her hands, she went out of the room. Mr. Butterby, not long after, brought his visit to a close. When he got out into the street it was nearly empty. He took up his position at the edge of the facing pavement, and stood looking at the house critically. Some few yards higher up, the dwellings of Mr. Cause and the linen-draper alone intervening, there was a side entrance to the house in the little street of Bear Entry, which led right into an obscure part of the town. By taking this, and executing a few turnings and twistings, Mr. Butterby knew he might be approached without touching on the more public streets.

"Yes," said the police agent to himself, calculating possibilities, "that's how it might have been done. Not that it was, though; I'm only inquiring. Let's see; it would slip per out of the door while that girl was in at her fires, cut down Bear Entry, double back again along Goose Lane, and so gain the High."

Turning up the street with a brisk step, Mr. Butterby found himself face to face with Thomas Cause, who was standing at the door of his side door. Exceedingly affable when it suited him, he stopped to say a good-evening.

"How d'ye do, Cause? A fine night, isn't it?"

"Lovely weather; shall pay for it later. Like she received her temper yet?" continued Mr. Cause. "I saw you come out."

Which was decidedly a rather mysterious allusion to the answer. Mr. Butterby naturally inquired what it might mean, and had his ears gratified by the full story of Godfrey Pitman's later departure, and of Mrs. Jones' angry disbelief in it. Never had those ears listened more keenly.

"Are you sure it was the man?" he asked cautiously.

"If it wasn't him it was his ghost," said Mr. Cause. "I was standing here on this Monday night, just a little afore for'arder on the pavement, little thinking that a poor gentleman was shotting himself within a few yards of me, when I see a man come out of Jones' side-door. When he was close up, I knew him in a moment for the same traveler, with the same blue bag in his hand, that I saw go in with Miss Rye on the Sunday week previous. He came out of the house cautiously, his head pushed forward like this, and he walked right Bear Entry. It seemed to be that he didn't care to be seen."

Butterby listened intently. It was exactly what he had been fancying himself as the probable course of a guilty man.

"What time was it?"

"What time is it now?" asked Mr. Cause; and the other took out his watch.

"Five-and-thirty minutes past seven."

"Then it was nigh the same time on Monday night. I shut up my shop at the usual hour, and I'd stood here afterwards just about as long as I've been now. I like to take a breath of fresh air, Mr. Butterby, when the labors of the day are over."

"Pretty air's good for all of 'em, that can get it," said Mr. Butterby, with a sniff at the air around him. "What sort of a looking man was this Godfrey Pitman?"

"A well-grown, straight man; got a lot of hair about his face; whiskers, and beard, and moustaches."

"Young?"

"Thirty. Perhaps not so much. In reading the account in the Herald this evening, I saw Jones' folks gave him that age. Stood for a bit after four to catch the Birmingham train. I told Jones it was a mistake, and he told his wife; and didn't she fly out! As if any one had been down in a tantrum over that! She'd not hear a word; Jones fetched me in there. She told me to my face that, between spectacles and the deceitful rays of street lamps, one, come to my age, was unable to distinguish black from white, round from square. She said I must have mistaken the gentleman, Mr. Greatorex, for Godfrey Pitman, or else Jones' nephew, both of them having gone out about the same time. I couldn't get in a word edgeways, I assure you, Mr. Butterby, and Dicky Jones can bear me out that I couldn't. Let it go; but I'm sure I don't care to quarrel with my neighbors' wives."

Mr. Butterby thought it was of a great deal of moment. He changed the conversation to something else with apparent carelessness, and then took his departure. Turning help as far as they are able in the household work, the old man repairing weapons, harness, etc., and the old woman in sewing and tending the lamps.

In times of scarcity, as in winter, meat and oil is always shared around. Directly a seal or deer is brought in it is cut up and sent to each needy family. In times of plenty each family is supposed to provide for itself, but old people, widows and orphans have always the first claim upon those who have the means.

Among these people mutual kindness is a moral obligation. A widow or orphan child is never left alone, but taken into the house and family as one of the nearest relative. The widow gives her services in return for food and lodging and clothing, and the child is cared for exactly as the man's own children.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD,
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

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Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER! Fletcher's Castoria is a harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of

Constipation
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To Sweeten Stomach
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Aids in the assimilation of Food, promoting Cheerfulness, Rest, and Natural Sleep without Opiates

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Eskimo Kind to Elders.

Old people are held in great respect among the Eskimo, and their counsel is always considered. They help as far as they are able in the household work, the old man repairing weapons, harness, etc., and the old women in sewing and tending the lamps.

In times of scarcity, as in winter, meat and oil is always shared around. Directly a seal or deer is brought in it is cut up and sent to each needy family. In times of plenty each family is supposed to provide for itself, but old people, widows and orphans have always the first claim upon those who have the means.

Among these people mutual kindness is a moral obligation. A widow or orphan child is never left alone, but taken into the house and family as one of the nearest relative. The widow gives her services in return for food and lodging and clothing, and the child is cared for exactly as the man's own children.

Children Cry for FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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Lath and Shingles
Hardwood Flooring
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Telephone 53. Napanee, Ont.

ORCHARD POLLINATION

What to Do With "Self Fertile" and "Self Sterile" Varieties.

All Peaches May Be Planted in Blocks—No So With Some Cherries, Plums, Apples and Pears—A New Strawberry Disease Known as Leaf Scorch or Mollisioe.

(Contributed by Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Many of our commonly grown varieties of fruits are "self-sterile," that is their blossoms will not develop into fruits when pollinated with their own pollen, but require pollen from another variety. The grower who is planning to set out new orchards should carefully study the question of self-sterility and plant accordingly.

Peaches May Be Planted In Blocks.

Peaches do not need cross-pollination, and can be planted in solid blocks of one variety with assurance of full crops. They are "self-fertile."

Almost all of our other trees fruit, however, are either completely "self-sterile" or partially so. Partially self-sterile varieties may give full crops in seasons when bloom has been heavy and weather conditions favorable during pollinating. A set of three or four per cent. of the blossoms on a heavy bloom will give a crop. It is in seasons of light bloom or of unfavorable "setting" weather that "cross-pollination" is so essential.

Bartlett Pears Are Partly Self-Sterile.

A given variety of fruit may vary in fertility with climatic conditions or other conditions affecting the crop. Thus the Bartlett pear is partially self-sterile in the coast valleys and is greatly benefited when other varieties are interplanted. Higher up in the foothills of California the Bartlett is sufficiently self-sterile to give good crops even when set out in solid blocks. In Ontario the Bartlett is practically self-sterile, and must have other varieties planted with it to insure a good crops.

Sour Cherries Self-Fertile; Sweet, Self-Sterile.

Sour cherries are self-fertile, and can be planted in solid blocks of one variety. Sweet cherries on the other hand are all self-sterile, and in some cases, as in the varieties Bing, Lambert and Napoleon, are also "intersterile"; that is the pollen of Napoleon for example will not fertilize either Bing or Lambert. Black Tartarian is one of the best varieties to plant for pollination purposes. Most varieties of plums are also self-sterile. There vary in degree, as well as there are few varieties which do not materially benefit from interplanting of varieties so as to secure cross-pollination.

What varieties of each fruit should be planted together for cross-pollination purposes? The problem is largely one of blooming dates. The Experimental Station will be pleased to advise each grower as to his own particular pollination problems.—E. F. Palmer, Hort. Exp. Station, Vineland Station.

A NEW STRAWBERRY DISEASE.

Leaf Scorch or Mollisioe Described and Treatment For It suggested.

Until recently the leaf spot of strawberry has been considered to be the most serious leaf disease of the cultivated strawberry. During the past three or four years a leaf disease has been observed in strawberry plantations, and is now known to be generally distributed through the southern and eastern parts of the Province. This disease from its appearance is referred to commonly as "leaf scorch." Considering the fungus responsible for the disease, it can be designated "mollisioe." Dr. H. Sidey, of the Department of Botany, Ontario Agricultural College, thus describes the disease and treatment.

Symptoms of the Disease.

In the spring, May and June, the strawberry leaves become covered with small, irregular, purplish spots. If no remedy is applied sometimes the whole leaf may become involved. When the spots have become quite large they turn ashy brown or grey grey in their center and then minute fruiting specks or acervulae appear. In these acervulae hyaline, two-celled spores appear. These spores are the special fruit bodies of the leaves and plants. Later, in July and August, the entire leaves dry up and the disease may take on so much of the appearance as though burned over with fire. It is not uncommon to see whole beds present this appearance and it becomes difficult to distinguish the plants suffering from leaf scorch from those severely injured by drouth and white grub injury.

Varieties Susceptible to the Disease.

Not all varieties are equally susceptible to the disease. The most susceptible seems to be Clyde followed by Glen Mary, Haverland, Senator Dunlop, New Williams in the order given here.

Control.

Control measures have not been worked out. From field observations the following procedure would seem to be desirable:

Clean cultivation.

Removal and destruction of all dead leaves in spring.

Spraying with bordeaux mixture.

In setting out raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, and strawberries, young plants which grew the preceding season are generally used, except when they are planted in the autumn. In that case plants of the current season's growth are used.

A mare in foal can be used for farm or road work up to a short time before parturition, but the closer this period is at hand the greater care must be taken that she has not too heavy loads to draw, especially on uneven ground, and that she is not driven too fast.

Foolish Question.

A young lady entered a fur store and a polite salesman came forward.

"I want to get a muff," she said.

"Yes'm," said the salesman. "What fur?"

The young lady looked surprised.

"Why," she said, "to keep my hands warm, of course!"

Versatile Hand.

A correspondent sends us this extract from Jurgen. "Indeed it is a sad thing, Sylvia, to be questioned by the hand which, so to speak, is sworn to keep an eye on your welfare and which rightfully should serve you on its knees."

LAST POST FUND.

No Soldier of Canada to Be Buried as a Pauper.

Since the start of the Ontario Branch of the Last Post Fund, at the end of last year, there have been 46 interments of ex-service men in which it has been directly or indirectly concerned, of which 26 were in Toronto, six in Ottawa, one each in Brockville, Belleville and Kingston. Applications are at present under consideration from Chapleau, Wiarton, St. Catharines, Peterboro, Hamilton and Sudbury for reimbursements. Some of the cases dealt with during the period have been of great pathetic interest, and in some instances services have also been rendered to dependents.

In the summary the sums have been few, but with winter at hand, the work of the Fund becomes more widely known, the calls for its aid from all parts of the Province are likely to be many. These calls cannot be met without further funds, as the Government grant for the year ending March 31, 1924, amounting to $8,500 for the whole Dominion of which Ontario's share is 42 per cent., or $3,750, will be quite inadequate.

It is proposed, therefore, to make an appeal for provincial support, some preparation for which has already been made by correspondence, which has resulted in promises of co-operation from no less than 20 municipalities, in 14 of which committees have been formed and 25 others have given assurance of their interest in the Fund.

A misconception appears to have arisen in some quarters regarding the use to which the Government grant has been or may be applied. Of the $10,000 which constitutes the total Government grant for the whole Dominion, $1,200 has been apportioned by the Government for part payment of the salary of the Dominion Headquarters Secretary, R. H. D. Hair, of Montreal, who was the founder of the Fund and to whose efforts is mainly due the formation of the National Committee. The duties of which command his whole time. A further $300 has been placed in reserve for the year, $4,500 is applied to burials only. Any payments for services that may be rendered by the officers of the various branches of the Fund "in the interests of organization"—small at the most—will be met by the general contributions of the members.

As the aims of the Fund are expressed in the motto: "No man who has given his services for the defence of his country should be buried as a pauper," in which, women are included, it is hoped to secure the support of the general public in this excellent work as well as the co-operation of the various societies concerned not only in promoting the welfare of ex-service men, but on their services for the defence of their country" but in cherishing the memory of those who have passed to their rest.—Toronto Telegram.

Want Canadian Holsteins.

Holstein breeders from Oxford County, Ontario, were among the most enthusiastic at the Holstein Show at Syracuse. Then greater portion of the Ontario Holstein exhibit was made up of stock from Oxford County breeding. Fred Lee of Haley and Lee, Springford, one of the largest exhibitors at the Dairy Show, while in Syracuse last week, told Edwards, president of the British Holstein Friesian Association, who was at the show at the request of the American Holstein Association as their guest. The main object of his visit was to endeavor to arrange on behalf of the British Holstein Breeders' Association for the exportation of a consignment of females from this continent to Great Britain. The Ontario breeders have had a fine representative to such an extent that plans are well on the way for a possible consignment being sent to Britain, always providing that their admission is permitted by the British Government. Mr. Lee is confident that this can be arranged and that in the near future a splendid market for pure-bred Holstein cattle for breeding purposes will be found in Great Britain, one that will be of inestimable benefit to the Holstein breeders of Oxford county.

How to Attract Birds.

Bird lovers who are anxious to attract beautiful and interesting wild birds have recently been making a study of their needs, and find that a lack of food, shelter and water. Recently the Canadian National Parks branch of the Department of the Interior published a pamphlet on bird houses. In order to meet inquiries from persons who desire to protect their home birds in the dangerous days, it has issued a pamphlet by Robert Owen Merriman, of Hamilton, on "Attracting Birds with Food and Water," a study of this pamphlet, which may be obtained from J. B. Harkin, Commissioner of Canadian National Parks, Ottawa, will reveal to readers how to build birds and to the persons who extend the birds their hospitality.

Briquette Experiments.

Manitoba has withdrawn from participation in the briquetting experiment of lignite in Southern Saskatchewan. The cost of the experiment was borne, 50 per cent. by the Federal Government and 25 per cent. each by Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In the conference Hon. William Chubb, Minister of Public Utilities, Manitoba stated that Manitoba's share of the expenditure to date had been $234,000 and they would not continue to assume any financial responsibility. The Federal Government and Saskatchewan will continue, but the cost has not yet been apportioned between the two remaining parties.

Straightest Survey Line.

The Alaska boundary line is said to be the longest and straightest surveyed line in the world. The line consists of a vista 20 feet wide cut through all timber, of monuments and at intervisible points not more than four miles apart, and of a detailed map of the strip of country two miles each side of the boundary line, showing all creek crossings, and at main points of travel, the monuments are sectional shafts five feet high, of aluminum bronze, weighing 200 pounds, set in a ton of concrete. The commission was five years finishing its task. The boundary runs for 600 miles over great mountain ranges, glaciers, swift rivers, quicksands, bottomless morasses. High summits were crossed, spring torrents forded, camp made on glaciers. Every obstacle of the wilderness was fought and conquered."

Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith

Writes Account of Events Leading Up to the War

No one is better qualified than the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith to write for English-speaking people an account of the events leading up to the war, and some parts of his "The Genesis of the War" nobody else could have written so well. As a writer Mr. Asquith is almost as lucid and cogent as he is as a speaker. He handles his material admirably from a literary point of view and marshals his facts with lawyer-like care and consecutiveness. Generally speaking, his tone is moderate, but he shows no lack of his strong conviction that the military caste in Germany was wholly responsible for the war, which was brought on when Germany wanted it. It is well that a writer of such authority as Mr. Asquith should again remind the world of this fact which was clearly understood while the war was going on, but which many have forgotten. Such individuals as The Nation, The Freeman and The New Republic, is being lost sight of by the so-called intellectuals on this continent.

Of course, Mr. Asquith, like nearly every other author who has written about the war, has his specific object to make out. He has to show that his Government made every effort, made indeed superhuman efforts, to avert the catastrophe and that their little difficulty in doing this. It is one of the facts of history spread upon the official documents of all the belligerents concerned. He has also to show that the Government of which he was head for the six years preceding the struggle was prepared for the emergency when it came, and that no other policy that could have been adopted in those years would have changed the course of events. Whether he succeeds in these contentions readers may have different opinions. Politics will enter largely into the fact that Asquith, we believe, makes out a strong case and if he cannot prove it as he proves Germany's prime guilt, the case must be pronounced good. One can only speculate as to what might have occurred. Nobody can know with certainty what would have occurred.

He attempts to answer the assertion often made that if in the years 1911-12-13 Great Britain had created a huge army on a European scale Germany would not dared to make war. He says that Britain's opinion therefore would have tolerated the expenditure for such a proceeding. We think it is safe to agree that with a Liberal Government in office it never would have agreed. But the war peril was in the making for twenty-five years or more, and Conservative Governments that were in that time never had the notion of a huge army. Lord Roberts was right, as time event proved, when he crusaded for universal military service, but Lord Roberts did not speak for a political party. He was a voice crying in the wilderness. Even when Britain announced earlier than she did that she would not intervene on the side of the Entente, would Germany have been so sure of it, but often been said that she would have done so. Mr. Asquith disputes this as Lord Grey before him.

Lord Grey has argued eloquently that the sole hope of Britain finding a road to peace was for her to tell the truth at once to the Germans. Had she spoken as a certain ally of one side, she would naturally have been discounted, in so far as disinterestedness is concerned. She, the other group. But speaking as a friend, she failed. Had she spoken in another capacity would she have been vatied? Who can say? Mr. Asquith is able to show clearly enough that if Germany was deceived about intervention by the attitude at one time immediately following the Austrian ultimatum, she was undeceived in time to alter her war-like plans had she desired to do so. The fact that the British fleet was not dispersed was an ominous sign which German statesmanship could have but failed to do so for several days before the war. The German Government was specifically informed that it must not count on Britain remaining aloof in all circumstances.

The sole guilt of the war is on Germany. This is a fact that should never be forgotten. It can be said that the original aggressor, but at the last moment Austria would have drawn back from the brink had she not been driven on by her master, Mr. Asquith discusses the question whether Britain would have entered the war if Belgium had been invaded. He does not answer it, but he says that certainly she would not have entered it with a united front, but for the violation of Belgium. A most important part of the book is given up to the publication of despatches and reports of conferences when questions of Empire defence were considered. Important disclosures are made for the first time, and we believe that no book has appeared which covers the ground so thoroughly as this of Mr. Asquith's. It will probably become the standard work for many years to come. Incidentally he makes no reference to his quarrel with Lloyd George or to the conduct of Sir Henry Rieli. He speaks of what he is uniquely competent to speak, which is, in brief, the frustration by Germany of Britain's efforts to keep peace in Europe.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Valedictory.

For her farewell tour of the English provinces a famous soprano vocalist was recommended the following paragraph: "Ever popular Ever." "Say Au Revoir but Not Good-bye," "How can I bear to leave thee?" "She said Good-bye." "Bid Me Good-bye and Go." "Don't Care if You Never Come Back." Tosti's "Good-bye," "Fare Thee Well, For I Must Leave Thee," and "I Will Return Again."

Rubber-Tired Roadways.

Liquid rubber applied to surfaces of roadways in Ceylon was referred to not long ago, and now rubber bricks for paving purposes are being tried in various quarters. They also convert to the principle is E. F. Spurrell, borough surveyor, in the Holborn district of London, England. The rubber "bricks" are grooved, and thus fit one another. They have been recently laid down, and traffic from the city of London to Bayswater and outer western London is passing over the new and experimental rubber roadway near Holborn Viaduct.

"FIRST THINGS IN CANADA."

Education In the Early Days of Our Country.

Johnson, in his little book, "First Things in Canada," states that the first public school in Upper Canada, now Ontario, was opened in the village of Fredericksburg, in Lennox County, in the year 1786, and was taught by Mr. J. Clark; and the first school taught by a female was the school opened in 1813 at Port Hope by a young woman named Burns.

The first classical school in Upper Canada was that opened by Rev. John Stuart, who opened a school in Montreal in 1784. Two years later he opened a private school, in which the higher branches were taught, at Cataraqui, a suburb of Kingston. Private schools were established at Fredericksburg in 1786; at Ernestown in 1788; at Adolphustown in 1792; at Napanee in 1793, and at Kingston, in which the Province of Upper Canada was set apart; at Newark, now Niagara, in 1794, and at Cornwall, then called York, in 1798; at Cornwall in 1803, and at Belleville in 1805.

In 1807 the Legislature passed an act providing for the establishing of eight public common schools.

As early as 1820 the Scottish settlers along the Rideau River, which is now Manitoba, opened a school for the benefit of their children. A few other schools of like kind grew up in the Red River Settlement, and this voluntary system continued until 1855, when the Settlement was organized under the name of the District of Assiniboia.

"Each church erected had a school by its side, controlled by the missionary and maintained by private subscriptions or by grants from the missionary societies in England and the Hudson Bay Co. of Canada. . . . The high school was established. This became in 1855 St. John's College. The school established by the Roman Catholics in 1818 had become, in 1855, the College of St. Boniface."

In 1871, the country having been erected into a province with a Legislature, the first public school act was passed.

Missionary schools sprang up in the Northern and Western parts, and given limited self-government, with an elective legislative body, school ordinances were passed, which formed the basis of the school system recognised when the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created and joined the Confederation on September 1, 1905.

British Columbia had built up a school system when it was a separate province, and which it brought upon joining Confederation on July 20, 1871. By legislation passed in 1872 a free school system, very similar to that of Ontario, was established. A Department of Education with a Minister at its head was created.

As regards Prince Edward Island, the earliest reference made to education in a public way is found in a quoted paragraph in Governor Fanshawe's despatch, delivered at the opening of the Provincial Assembly in 1790. It recommended "some method of raising funds and maintaining a few schools in order to the training up of youth to reading and to the necessary knowledge of the principles of religion and morality." These words were a repetition of part of the King's royal instructions to the Governor, and they led to them somewhat, the whole forming a most fervent appeal for a system of public instruction.

Notwithstanding the fervency of the appeal, nothing was done by the Legislature until 1825 — thirty-five years later—when the first Education Act was put on the statutes of the province.—Montreal Herald and Weekly Star.

Canada Goldenrod.

The Canada Golden Rod is quite common throughout the Dominion and is a favorite with those who love bouquets of wild flowers. The genus was Solidago, and was derived from a Latin word meaning "To make Whole," from the supposed healing qualities of the plant. There are about seventy-five different species of this plant, but only about a dozen are common. The plant is a fairly perennial. Its Latin name is "Solidago Canadensis" and it flowers throughout the summer and well on into October. It blooms from August to November according to location. The poet has said regarding this brilliant yellow flower:

"Along the roadside, like the flower
of Gold
That sunny Incas for their gardens
wrought
Heavy with dew, and bright, drops the
Golden rod."

The plant seeds are carried freely by winds and birds. Rootstocks also spread rather rapidly. Cutting is one means of eradication is by preventing the seeds from maturing, and cultivation.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen.

It is announced that Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the noted explorer and scientist will visit Canada shortly under the auspices of the League of Nations Society. Fridtjof Nansen has been for many years very much in the public eye and ranks among the greatest explorers of this or any generation. He was born sixty-two years ago at Froen, near Christiana, Norway. As a child Nansen was delicate and until he had reached the age of fifteen, when his parents moved to Christiana, where he went to school. He entered the Christiana University and devoted nimself particularly to the study of zoology. In March, 1883, he became a member of the crew of the sealing ship, "Viking" and visited Greenland's waters. On his return he was appointed Curator of the Bergen Museum, and in 1888 he visited Naples and continued his zoological and historical studies. He had always had a passion for exploration work and his first expedition was to cross the Island of Greenland and explore the great ice field which covers the interior of that land. His proposals were not favorably received by the Government, and was privately financed and successfully consummated. This proved to be the foundation of his great life work.

Wins Big Dairy Prize.

The gold medal of the British Dairy Farmers' Association has been awarded to the Government of Ontario for its collection of dairy produce, including bacon, dead poultry and eggs at the dairy show held in Agricultural Hall London, England.

First prize in the colonial farming section, namely the silver medal was won by the Ontario Beekeepers' Association of Guelph, and the bronze medal was awarded to H. LeClerc of Montmagny, Quebec.

After Every Meal WRIGLEY'S

a good thing to remember

Sealed in its Purity Package

THE FLAVOR LASTS

Mrs. Nelson Perry

A woman writes about that benefits everybody.

Aids digestion, cleanses the teeth, soothes the throat.

WILLOW FROM ST. HELENA.

Cutting Brought From Grave of Napoleon 75 Years Ago.

Nearly seventy-five years ago Captain G. R. Williams, of Port Stanley —who died in 1877—brought a cutting from the site of Napoleon's grave in St. Helena and planted it on his front lawn.

To-day the Napoleon willow throws gnarled but mighty arms nearly 60 feet into the air beside a frame livery stable that was built on the site of the old Williams' home. Few of the hundreds that pass it daily or the thousands who see it from the windows of excursion trains hurrying to the beach know its romantic history, a history woven into the very fabric of the days when great clipper ships sailed the seven seas and Canadian sailors from the lake ports such as Port Stanley adventured into all parts of the world.

Ex-Postmaster M. Payne, of Port Stanley, distinctly recalls Captain Williams, who after commanding his ship for many years on the Western Ocean, settled down in Port Stanley and entered the forwarding business.

On his home in front of it he recalled, he made port at St. Helena and there obtained the little willow cutting from the grave of the fallen eagle of France. He placed it in a curious box that he had secured previously in China, which he filled with rich loam.

When he arrived home the cutting was planted and through the years it has grown with an ambition like that of the great Corsican, who sought to cover the earth and reach the skies.

Captain Mark Berry, 82 years old, one of the few survivors of the old heroic days in sailing ships, was a friend of Captain Williams. He heard the story of his life while on many occasions, as well as other stories of battles with pirates, storms and shipwrecks.

Captain Berry now devotes his time to his fruit farm, just south of the Port Stanley Anglican Church. But he, too, has had a career that would have had a more exciting career. He served in the navy of the Northern United States during the civil war from 1861-65. During the latter two years he was on the U.S.S. Morning Light, one of the most powerful ships of war built on the lakes of the province.—Montreal Herald and Weekly Star.

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Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz,

World's Great Electrical Wizard, Passes Away

Dr. Charles Proteus Steinmetz, electrical wizard, died at his home at Schenectady, N.Y., on October 25. The cause of death was given as a Physical breakdown, due to a trip to the Pacific Coast, from which he had recently returned.

Charles Steinmetz was called the greatest electrician in the world. He was born in Breslau, Germany, in 1865, fled to Switzerland when a young man of 23 to escape probable arrest as a Social Democrat agitator, and went to New York the next year. Although he had been well educated, Steinmetz's family were very poor, and he arrived at Castle Garden as a steerage passenger.

When he arrived in New York he knew scarcely a word of English, but three months later he wrote in English the first of a series of articles for the "Electrical World."

Soon after this time he joined the staff of the General Electric Company and had been with it steadily during the greater part of his residence in America. It was popularly supposed that he received a salary of $100,000 a year, but on a recent interview he dispelled this idea.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "I receive no fixed salary. I spend what ever I need to spend and the company furnishes the money. It is quite true that there are years when I draw on the company for more than $100,000, but most of it is spent in work for the company." He said he supposed he could have a salary of that much if he required it, but "it would be rather a nuisance, don't you think."

Another popular idea about Steinmetz was that he was always smoking but he confided to the interviewer that he had cut his allowance from seven cigars a day to two and half cigars a day. A story told by employees of the company was that on Steinmetz's arrival at the works he then ran into a rule against smoking. When a superintendent told him he could not smoke in the works Steinmetz replied: "Then I will go and get out," and suited the action to the word. After the absence of a few hours the amazed manager found him, for there were machines of great complexity and of enormous value under his care which no one else understood.

Steinmetz was the inventor of a great many electrical devices and was regarded in the profession as an electrical wizard. A performance of his which appealed to the popular imagination was the creation of artificial electrical storms.

"The world has lost one of its greatest mathematicians, and the electrical industry will miss one of its shining lights," said Thomas A. Edison, when informed of his death.

A Startling Experience.

A novel experience befell the little town of Evesham, England, lately, that of being bombarded with parts of an aeroplane which had met with difficulties while flying over the village. The first intimation to the town that anything wrong had happened came with a terrific crash, and one of the cylinders from the plane's engine dropped in the street, narrowly missing a startled motorist. Almost immediately afterward a piece of belting fell into the central fruit market, causing a hasty exodus of marketmen and buyers. A piece of sheet tin, weighing about twenty pounds, next badly scared some women who were picking fruit in an orchard on the edge of the town. There followed a rain of plane parts, such as a piece of the propeller pistons, small bolts and screws. Everybody expected the occupants of the plane to come next, but they finally managed to land quite unharmed in an asparagus bed, fortunately a few yards from the town.

Salaries In Salt.

When paid your "salary," how often does it occur to you that the meaning of the term is "salt money"? For the word salary is derived from the Latin word for salt allowance, which every Roman soldier regularly received.

Our connection with salt is, indeed, closer than we may think. Being a component of the human body, salt is essential to life. Men, animals, birds, reptiles, and fish all require it, and have been brought about so many modern miracles. Mr. Kipling humorously describes the wild animals as "an imperfectly denatured animal, intermittently subject to the unpredictable reactions of an unlocated spiritual area." Which, stripped of this unlocated spiritual area, is described as follows—

"Animal" is a legend which has been transmitted to us from the remotest ages. It has entered into many brains and colored not a few of the ideas which we form about "Nature," or, rather, at the very birth of time, when the Gods were so new that they had no names, and Man was still unconscious of his right to call Heaven he and been dragged. Man c...med that he, too, was in some sort a deity. The fact was not surprising, for days as they are now. They weighed his evidence, and decided that Man's claim was good—that he was, in fact, a divine animal. And they proceeded to be freed from the trammels of mere brute instinct, to enjoy the consequence of his own acts.

The Gods were everything at a price. Having conceded Man's claim, the legend goes that they came by with each a little gift for the child, with intent to hide it where Man should never find it again. But this was none so easy. If they hid it anywhere on earth or in the sea, knew that Man the inveterate hunter—the father, you might say, of all hunters—would leave no stone unturned or valley unexplored till he discovered it. If they concealed it among themselves, they feared that Man might find it out by force or by cajolery even to the skies. And, while they were all thus at a stand, the wisest of the gods, who afterwards became the God Brahm, said, 'I know. Give it to me!'

"And he closed his hand upon the tiny, unstable light of Man's stolen godhood, and shut it fast. Then he opened again the light was gone. 'All is well,' said Brahm, 'I have hidden it where Man will never dream of looking for it. I have hidden it inside Man himself.' Yes, but whereabouts inside Man have you hidden it?' all the other Gods asked. 'Ah,' said Brahm, 'that is my secret, and always will be unless and until Man discovers it for himself.'"—Family Herald.

EXCRUCIATING PAINS, CRAMPS

Entirely Remedied by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Elberta, Ont.—"I started with cramps and bearing-down pains at the age of eleven years, and I would get so nervous I could hardly stay in bed, and I had such pains that I would scream, and my mother would call the doctor to give me something to take. At eighteen I married, and I have four healthy children, but I still have pains in my right side. I am a farmer's wife with more work than I am able to do. I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I feel that it is helping me every day. My sister-in-law, Mrs. Ross Yott, by taking this splendid medicine.

If you are suffering from irregularity, pain, backache, nervousness, headache, backache or melancholia, you should at once begin to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is excellent to strengthen the system and help to perform its functions with ease and regularity.

FOOTPRINTS OF ANIMALS.

Knowledge Gained From Tracks of Denizens of the Wilds.

The study of the tracks and signs of the various birds and animals forms a very interesting hobby and one quite as interesting and instructive as the work of an amateur detective. The Indians and the first white men in this country lived chiefly by their knowledge gained from the tracks and signs and those made by animals formed the major portion of this knowledge. I have known men who could tell by looking at the track of a human what kind of a man it was, whether male or female, how long since it had passed, what the weather was like at the time, whether it was looking for food or for a place to stop and many other small points that the casual observer would never dream of. Some of the answers to these questions were analyzed it would be found that they were not difficult—if one had a minute understanding of the animals and their habits and general peculiarities.

If we see some scattered feathers in the air and hear the cry of a fox leading up to the scene we know at once that Mr. Fox has pounced unawares upon a partridge or some other bird and that is all we see but a study of the feathers from the plane's engine dropped in the street, narrowly missing a startled motorist. Almost immediately afterward a piece of belting fell into the central fruit market, causing a hasty exodus of marketmen and buyers. A piece of sheet tin, weighing about twenty pounds, next badly scared some women who were picking fruit in an orchard on the edge of the town. There followed a rain of plane parts, such as a piece of the propeller pistons, small bolts and screws. Everybody expected the occupants of the plane to come next, but they finally managed to land quite unharmed in an asparagus bed, fortunately a few yards from the town.

Salaries In Salt.

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Progress.

"Position wanted," reads an advertisement in a Shanghai newspaper. "A young Chinese with four years experience in English would place as a junior clerk. Salary no objection."

At the Intelligence Office.

Lady—"I want a maid who is honest, sober, attentive and polite."

Proprietor—"You'd better hire four, madam."

Mentally Deficient Offenders.

In speaking of the problem confronting him each day in the cells at police court, dealing mentally deficient offenders, Magistrate Hopewell, at the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society, expressed the opinion that legislation should be effected whereby no magistrate or judge be permitted to sentence a man or woman for indictable offence unless a medical certificate from two doctors be presented as to the offender's mental equipment. Magistrate Hopewell claimed that science could measure the equipment of an individual as easily as it could diagnose smallpox.

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT

To buy that

Diamond Engagement Ring or the Wedding Ring.

Diamonds mounted in all the popular settings.

Everything New in Jewellery

New Ear Rings just arrived at very Reasonable Prices.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store

At your service for 60 years.

FRED S. SCOTT

BARBER and TOBACCONIST

John St.

(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

MONEY SAVING PRICES

Motor Oil, 80c. gal.; Spark Plugs, guaranteed, 4 for $1.50; K. and W. Coil Points, 20c. pair; Auto Lamps, 6, 8, 21 c.p., 45c. each; Bicycle Tubes, 28 x 1½, 75c. each; Bicycle Tires, 28 x 1½, studded, $1.50 each; Front Springs for Ford $2.50 each; Rear Springs, $7.75 each; Gramophone Needles, 10c. per hundred; 25, 40, 50, 60 Watt Lamps, 3 for $1.00;

All makes Gramophones repaired.

Rubber Boots repaired and re-soled.

Guns repaired, saws filed, scissors sharpened and all general repair work done.

ALBERT SMITH'S

West of Campbell House

BE EARLY!

Have your furnace or stove put in condition for fall use.

Let us fix your furnace up now and avoid the rush later on.

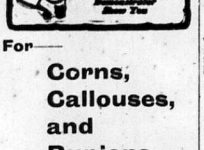
DAVY & ALLISON,

Hardware

Plumbing. Tinsmithing.

Next to Caton's.

Feet Hurt?



Come to our Foot Comfort Department and learn how hundreds of people suffering with corns, callouses, bunions and weak feet have been benefited by Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Let Our Foot Comfort Expert Advise You

For—

Corns, Callouses, and Bunions

Use

Dr. Scholl's Zin Ox Pads.

They give Instant Relief

The Haines Shoe Houses

Maple Leaf Paint.

A standard brand, which we are clearing out. While the supply lasts we sel it at $1.00 quart. DAVY & ALLISON.

WATCH US GROW

The M. E. Mills Co. bought at Napanee Poultry Fair in :

1919..... 6 tons poultry
1920..... 8 tons poultry
1921..... 11 tons poultry
1922.....20 tons poultry
1923.....37 tons poultry

Over and above these amounts they buy many tons of live poultry during each year and are in the market for live and dressed poultry the year round.

We especially want your **fat hens alive** and will give very satisfactory prices for them at all times. We furnish for your table choice milk fed chicks and fowls fresh killed and drawn or cut up for the pot if requested. 103 'phone call gets prompt deliveries.

Give us your orders for Christmas turkeys, geese, ducks and poultry.

The Annual Bazaar of the Church Woman's Guild of St. Mary Magdalene, will be held in the Town Hall, Thursday, afternoon, and evening, 6th of December.

On Saturday afternoon the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vine met with an accident on Dundas street. While crossing the street she stepped in front of a moving car and was knocked down, receiving some nasty cuts on her face, but fortunately no bones were broken.

Dorothy Eleanor Finn, aged two years, infant daughter of John Finn, Bath, passed away at the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, on Tuesday last. The twin sister of Dorothy died on Saturday, and Mr. Finn, who lost his wife about two months ago, has the deepest sympathy of a wide circle of relatives and friends in his sad bereavement.

Jasper Lewis, Newburgh, has rebought from Henry O'Connor the farm he sold to Mr. O'Connor less than a year ago. This is the third exchange of this farm between these two men. Mr. O'Connor first owned the place, and sold to Mr. Lewis, who sold it back again to Mr. O'Connor, and has now re-bought it as stated, with all the stock.

It is currently reported that the chairman of the Streets Committee and the chairman of the Finance Committee will be contestants for the reeveship in January. It is also reported that a former reeve is seriously considering entering the field also, and making it a three cornered contest. For the mayoralty three candidates are spoken of as being ready to enter the field.

Early Sunday morning night policeman Cook discovered a fire in the tailoring department of Messrs J. L. Boyes & Son's store. An immediate alarm was turned in and the firemen soon had the blaze under control, but before the tailoring department was badly damaged and the goods in the Men's furnishings department below were considerably damaged by water and the thick smoke.

On Thursday morning the home of Mr. Frank Babcock, on Mill street, the last house on the west end of the street, was discovered on fire. The firemen made a quick run but were too late to save much of the structure, which was so badly damaged as to be useless. The fire started upstairs and the whole upper paprt was ablaze when discovered. Neighbors managed to save some of the household goods, but Mr. Babcock's loss will be heavy, though, he had some insurance.

The remains of the late Mrs. Bert Shibley, who died in Toronto on Friday, were brought from Toronto on Saturday and taken to the home of her sister, Mrs. F. Jas. Roblin. The funeral was held on Sunday and the remains placed in Riverside cemetery. Mrs. Shibley was a daughter of the late Walter Coxall and Mrs. Coxall and spent her earlier years here. Besides her husband she is survived by her mother, four sisters, Mrs. W. J. Maguire, Toronto; Miss Aggie Coxall and Mrs. F. Roblin, Kingstanice; Mrs. Malcolm Getty, Upper Alton, Ill., and one brother, Mr. Chas. Coxall, Toronto.

"Watch ye and pray, lest ye enter into temptation." Mark 14-28; "He is able to do exceeding aboundantly above all that we ask or think." Eph. 3-18; "Behold, O Lord, our Father, our Redeemer; Thy name is from everlasting." Isa. 63-16; "Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith." Heb. 12-1-2. O spirit blest, who from above, Cam'st gently gliding like a dove, Calm all our strife, give faith and love, O make us one.

A BIBLE LOVER.

Table delicacies of all kinds will be on sale at 11 a.m. at the Food Table in the Town Hall, at the Bazaar of St. Mary Magdalene.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mr. J. W. Hambly spent last week in Toronto.

Miss Mabel Grant left on Saturday for her home in Toronto.

The Napanee Bowling Club will hold their first dance on New Year's eve. Kindly reserve this date.

Mrs. George Graves, Kingston, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Loucks, Robert St.

Mrs. W. C. Scott returned on Saturday from Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Daly were in Toronto on Saturday for the Rugby game.

Miss Stewart, of the Collegiate staff, spent the week-end in Toronto.

Mrs. Blake Switzer and little son left on Friday last to join Mr. Switzer in Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Harry Guess, New York, spent a few days last week the guest of his father, Mr. C. W. Guess.

Mrs. D. B. Dowling, Ottawa, who has been the guest of Mrs. Ella Wagar, returned to Ottawa on Monday.

Mrs. Wilkinson, who has been spending the summer in England and Scotland, has returned to Montreux, Switzerland, for the winter.

We are pleased to see that among the artists' pictures chosen from Canada for the British Empire Exhibition, to be held in London, England, next year, is one by Mr. Alex. P. Deroche, of Ottawa.

BIRTHS

Hart—At Roblin, on Friday, Nov. 23rd, 1923, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hart, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

Miller—Haines—At Grace Parsonage, on Wednesday, Nov. 28th, 1923, by Rev. A. J. Terrill, B.A., B.D., Elizabeth Evelyn Haines to William Miller, Esq., both of Selby.

DEATHS

Miles—At Napanee, on Wednesday, Nov. 28th, 1923, Martha E. Miles, aged 55 years, 11 months.

McFarlane—At Roblin, on Tuesday, Dec. 4th, 1923, William McFarlane, in his 97th year.

Close—At North Fredericksburgh, on Saturday, Dec. 1st, 1923, Samuel J. Close, aged 66 years.

Parks—At Kingston, on Sunday, Dec. 2nd, 1923, Catherine Parks, wife of Marshall Parks.

Shibley—At Toronto, on Friday, Nov. 30th, 1923, Anna Elizabeth Coxall, beloved wife of Mr. J. A. Shibley.

A. W. Haycock, the Labor candidate in Winchester, England, is a son of Joseph Haycock, Adolphustown, formerly of Ameraqui, leader of the Patrons of Industry when that organization was fighting to make itself felt politically in Ontario. The son, like his noted father, seems not to be at all timid in attempting big thing in the way of politics. He is standing for Labor in a Conservative and cathedral city, Winchester, where his chances of success at the polls are regarded as almost hopeless.

Getting Ready for Christmas Night.

The management of Grace Sunday School are making every preparation for their regular Christmas Night entertainment. It is their purpose to keep this evening's program up to high standard. The Pageant this year will be one highly recommended, entitled, "The Star Shone." Keep Christmas night clear for Grace church.

Origin of "Jesuits' Powder."

One of the most valuable remedies yet discovered is quinine. The drug has been known since 1655, when it was called "Jesuits' Powder." The bark has been used in England since 1600, Charles II. being considerably relieved by it during a bout of fever.

Two French astronomers encountered the bark when travelling in Peru, and sent it home to Limaeus, the renowned botanist, who named it Cinchona in honor of the wife of the Spanish viceroy of Peru, who, when ill with fever, derived great benefit from it, the drug being administered by a native who knew its medicinal value.

The attention of the Indian authorities being drawn to Cinchona, it was shipped there recklessly, and there were fears that the supply would be exhausted; dynamite steps, however, were not taken until 1859-60.

The quinine-bearing country was divided up amongst several searchers, and different species of the drug were shipped to Kew, but with great difficulty owing to the obstruction of the Peruvian Government.

THE GREAT WINNER

The great outstanding paper of this country, that paper that has won its way to the front rank and heads the procession, the paper that is attracting universal attention and exciting universal commendation—The Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, with 750,000 readers all over Canada—East, West, North and South—is the Great Winner. This is the paper that yields its subscribers not only immense dividends, but returns ten times the capital every year. It is a treasure-house of reliable information, essential to all who want reliability and the best of everything. Its magnificent staff of writers makes a galaxy unapproached by any paper in the Dominion or elsewhere. Besides its wonderful value to all men and women, The Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, is this year giving to all who apply in time a magnificent premium that is taking the people by storm. To say that it is causing a furore is a mild description of the intense interest created by this beautiful, incomparable premium.

The Merriest Place in Town
Our Toy Department

Solve the problem of Xmas. shopping at Robinson's, Napanee's greatest retail store. Suitable and worthy gifts can be purchased for every number on your gift list. Time and money can be saved by shopping at our Store. Toy values tell a wonderful story of lower prices. Our assortments are larger than ever.

A Page of Cheery News from Toyland

TOY FURNITURE

Our Table and Chair Sets are unusually attractive. Priced $2.75.

TOY PISTOLS AND GUNS

Are the choice of every Canadian Boy. Big ones at 50c. Little ones from 15c. to 25c.

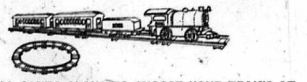
Story Books form a big part of our Xmas stock. We advise early choosing. Priced from 5c. up to $2.00.

Painting Books delight the average Canadian Boy and Girl. You cannot go wrong in choosing one. Priced 25c. Paint Boxes 15c. and 25c.

So long as the "child" heart goes out to "toys,"
So long as the "parent" heart goes out to the "child"
So long then, will the demand for "toys" continue.
Make "Robinson's" your headquarters for "toys."

DOLLS THAT WALK AND TALK AT ROBINSON'S

No Christmas is complete for a little girl without a Doll. We have Dolls and Dolls, of all descriptions and sizes, ranging from little tiny babies at 5c. a piece to those which are large, life-like individuals possessing all the youth and charm of real live persons. All of our better dolls are particularly well dressed in latest fashions. A wonderful assortment greets you in Toyland.



BOYS, TELL SANTA CLAUS TO CHOOSE YOUR TRAINS AT ROBINSON'S TOYLAND

Wind them up or press the button. It is just the same with our trains, they are built to go. All of the trains are built on the most approved styles, and have coaches, coal-cars, trucks, stations and tunnels. Every one is dependable. You will have heaps of fun with them. Priced from $1.00 up.

RUBBER BALLS

The Balls we are featuring are of superior quality. Our variety of sizes and prices is practically unlimited. Priced from 5c. to 95c.

GAMES GALORE

Including all the old favorites as well as all the newer lines.

15c. up.

TOY DISHES

In China, Aluminum and Enamel. Priced from 25c. to $2.50. The patterns are unusually bright and attractive.

WASHING SETS

Consisting of large tub, washboard, revolving clothesline and clothes-pins, makes an ideal gift for a girl. Priced complete $1.50. Large Folding Ironing Boards, 50c. Flat Irons, like mother's, 25c. and 40c.

CHILDREN'S TEA SETTS

Made from solid Aluminum, at 35c. and 75c.; in decorated Enamel, at $1.75.

Baby's Feeding Plates, heavy delft, decorated with Black Kittens, at 50c.

In best makes, at 10c., 25c. and 50c.

XMAS. TREE DECORATIONS

Bells from 15c. doz. to 50c. each.

Tinsel at 5c. and 10c. per yard.

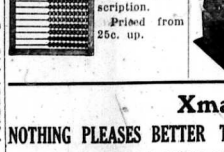
Glass Ornaments, 25c. per doz. to 10c. each.

Tinsel Ornaments and Wreaths, 5c., 10c., 15c., and 50c. each.

Green and Red Roping, 15-yard ball for 25c.

Electric tree lights colored bulbs, $3.95 per string.

EDUCATIONAL TOYS



Of every description.

Priced from 25c. up.

XMAS. TAGS, SEALS, CARDS AND STATIONERY

Tags and Seals, 5c.pkg.

Tags, Seals, Cards, assorted, 50 in pkg., for 15c.

Boxed Stationery, at 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.25, $1.75, $2.25 and $3.75 per box.

Xmas Items from other Departments

NOTHING PLEASES BETTER THAN KIMONOS FOR HER XMAS GIFT

With everyone giving gifts that are practical, Kimonos will certainly be in great demand.

In real "heavy weights" are splendidly styled Kimonos in such cloths as Wool Elderdown and fancy Beacon Cloth. These come in assorted patterns and colors.

In "lighter weights" we are featuring interesting styles in Serpentine and Silk Crepes. These come beautifully silk embroidered.

Priced from $3.25 to $10.50.
ALL SIZES—ALL COLORS.

SILK SCARFS WILL CONVEY YOUR "GOOD-WILL" IN AN ACCEPTABLE MANNER

Fashion surely emphasizes the vogue for color when it comes to neck-wear. Our scarfs are simply a riot of beautiful shades perfectly blended. No man could possibly make a mistake in giving one of these.

Prices range from $2.25 to $3.95 each.

Obtainable are delicate evening shades of Mauve, Gold, White, and Jade, while for street wear are Blues, Browns, Reds, Greens, Purples in various weaves and sizes.

SLEEVED CARDIGAN SWEATERS ARE ON THE TOP RUNG OF POPULARITY

When combined with separate skirts these sleeved sweaters produce no end of wonderful results.

Our sweaters are all made by the famous Knit-to-Fit Knitters, who specialize only on high grade sweaters.

They are knit from purest of all wool yarns in solid or combination colorings. Usually these have fancy fronts with plain backs.

Wood shades lead the list while Grey and Navy are in splendid demand. Priced from $6.00 up.

GIVE A BOUDOIR CAP TO MATCH KIMONOS

These dainty bits of head-dress come in an assortment of styles. The all-over cap style in Satin, Crepe and Lace, shades of Pink, Rose and Blue Satin, trimmed with bands of net and lace, all-over lace in cream shades, trimmed with rosebuds and lace, fancy crepe, trimmed with net and lace. Priced $2.50, $1.50, $1.25, 75c. each.

Caps in straight band style, made of Val. Lace, net and ribbon, priced $2.00, $1.50 each.

XMAS HANDKERCHIEFS

We have a larger and better range of Xmas. Handkerchiefs than ever. Boxed or by the single handkerchief. You will find a host to select from.

GIVING "SOMETHING TO WEAR" IS A PRACTICAL GIFT

Select the material from a gigantic assortment of good value dress materials. You can choose Wool Crepe, Wool San Toy and Flannel.

WOOL CREPE looms very large in the stylish materials for spring wear. 42 in. wide in a host of delightful colorings, $2.00 yd.

SAN TOY is a material you will be pleased to buy—is all wool, has a fine cord twill and comes in Black, Navy, Brown, Grey, Fawn, Rose, Wine, Saxe. 40 in. wide, $1.95 yd.

FLANNEL, 54 in. wide, best English quality. 15 new colors, including Sand and Cocoa and the new China Blue. $2.00 yd.

FURS MAKE ACCEPTABLE GIFTS FOR WOMEN OUR ASSORTMENTS ARE RIGHT UP-TO-THE-MINUTE

Something for Mother, for sister, for daughter, for aunt, you say. Why not choose a nice piece of fur, a neck-piece, a choker, a muff, or better still a lovely warm fur coat.

For well over a quarter of a century we have been selling dependable furs to the people of Napanee and vicinity. We know just where to buy the best for quality of fur, for perfection of workmanship, for value in price.

With us, no transaction is final until reasonable satisfaction has been given.

With this assurance let us serve you with The Best This Land Affords.

Fur Coats come in Hudson Seal, French Seal, Persian Lamb and Natural Muskrat.

Fur pieces come in Sable, Opossum, Coon, Mink, Lamb, Fox and Wolf.

Our assortments await your early selection.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S SUITS AT A VERY OPPORTUNE TIME

Regular, $37.50 Suits for $27.50.
Regularly $30.00 Suits for $25.00.
Regularly $20.00 Suits for $15.00.

This offering is most unusual—sixty suits for Men and Young Men—every garment a superior quality product for the price—quality in the style—quality in the woollens—quality in the workmanship. Choice patterns and a splendid range of sizes from 34 to 44. Colors are mixtures of Grey, Brown, Green, Fawn and Taupe (a few Blue Serges in the smaller sizes, 34 and 35.) Any suit in the lot a rare bargain. See them.

MEN'S ODD VESTS

Good warm winter Vests, made from extra heavy weight overcoatings, in shades of Grey, Fawn, Brown and Heather mixtures. Just right for cold weather. May be had in sizes up to 46 in. chest. Moderately priced at $2.00.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.